

# General Motors Reaps Profit From Both Axis and Britain

## Munitions Makers Now Arming U. S., Built Up Fascists

### Administration Fears to Reveal Firms' Connections

(This is the fifth in a series of articles on the Defense Commission.)

By Adam Lapi

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Department of Justice and the FBI have shown rare foresight in touching only infrequently and tactfully on the foreign connections of America's merchants of death.

For a fearless and unhampered investigation of the international tie-ups of the merchants of death would lead straight into the marble corridors of the Defense Commission's headquarters in the Federal Reserve Building.

It would show that the "fifth column" of the munitions makers which helped to arm Germany, Italy and Japan is now being given the job of arming the United States against those very same nations.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana has now been given power to probe this entire subject, and it may be that the nation will soon begin to get some of the facts about America's patriotic corporations and their "dollar-a-year" men on the Defense Commission.

Certainly the key figure in any such investigation will of necessity be William S. Knudsen, former chairman of General Motors, who has now been given new and sweeping powers over the arms program by the President with his appointment to the new job of director of the Office for Production Management.

General Motors is closely tied in with the greatest munitions company of them all—the duPonts. A 25 per cent chunk of General Motors stock has given the duPonts a controlling interest.

Nor is duPont representation on the Defense Commission limited to Knudsen. H. J. White, the Commission expert on synthetic textile, is head of the duPont's viscose division.

#### DuPont's Tieup

The duPonts have intimate connections with both the British and the German munitions trusts, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the Dynamit-Actien-Gesellschaft.

The duPonts have a 7.98 per cent interest in the German D. A. G., which interestingly enough has the same parentage as the British I. C. I. Both of the munitions trusts are offsprings of the old Nobel trust.

The Nye Committee revealed that the common stock of the D. A. G. was held jointly by the British I. C. I., the American duPonts and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, the powerful German chemical trust.

On January 21, 1926, the duPonts and the German D. A. G. entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" for the exchange of inventions and for the division of the world market.

As late as 1936, the Nye Committee charged that this gentlemen's agreement was still in effect. A similar agreement was reached at the same time between duPont and the British I. C. I.

But the foreign tie-ups of General Motors are by no means restricted to the ramifications of the duPont empire. General Motors has extensive foreign holdings and connections of its own.

#### NAZI SUBSIDIARIES

Among General Motors' profitable subsidiaries abroad are the Adam Opel A. G. of Germany, General Motors of Japan Ltd., and Vauxhall Motors Ltd. of England.

The G. M.-owned Opel auto works in Germany are busily making a profit from turning out trucks and cars for the Nazi war machine at the same time that Vauxhall Motors Ltd. is performing the same function for the British and that General Motors in this country is working on \$400,000,000 in arms orders.

Just as the duPonts and General Motors have their investments in Great Britain and Germany, the foreign munitions makers have their stakes in this country. The British I. C. I. has a one per cent interest in General Motors.

Directors of General Motors have included Sir Harry McGowan, chairman of the British I. C. I. and Arthur B. Purvis, president of the Canadian Industries Ltd.

Purvis is now head of the British Purchasing Mission in this country. As old business associates, Purvis and Knudsen certainly have plenty to talk about.

Fritz Opel, the leading Nazi industrialist, also has been on the General Motors Board of Directors together with the British and American munitions makers.

It is generally recognized that synthetic gasoline has been a tremendous asset to the Nazi military machine. It is not so generally recognized that the Standard Oil empire has contributed in building up Nazi mastery over synthetic gasoline.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has had a working agreement of long standing with the I. G. Farbenindustrie with respect to the manufacture of synthetic gasoline.

#### EXCHANGE PATENTS

The German I. G. and Standard Oil has had a contract whereby patents relating to the hydrogenation of oil and coal for the world outside Germany have been taken over by the Standard I. G. Company, which is owned jointly by the German and American companies, with Standard Oil assuming management responsibilities.

Standard Oil has also had close relations with the German I. G. regarding the synthetic manufacture of benzene.

And Standard Oil, as well as General Motors and the duPonts, has important positions on the Defense Commission.

Head of the petroleum and natural gas products section of the Commission is Robert E. Wilson, president of the Pan American Petroleum and Export Co., which is Standard Oil controlled.

Another Standard Oil man, Channing R. Dooley, industrial relations director for Socony Vacuum, is director of training within industry under Sidney Hillman.

The pooling of magnesium patents between the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Company of America and the German I. G. Farbenindustrie has become such a national scandal that it has been introduced as one of the issues involved in the Department of Justice suit against Alcoa.

Mellon interests may have helped to strengthen the Nazi war machine, but important Mellon men are nevertheless represented in important positions on the Defense Commission.

#### MELLON'S MAN

Allen Morton, vice-president of the Mellon-controlled Koppers Company, is assistant to Commissioner Edward Stettinius, and E. R. Weidlin and Ernest W. Reid of the Mellon Institute also hold down important jobs under Stettinius.

Stettinius' deputy commissioner is William L. Bati, head of the SKF Industries, Inc., the American division of the Swedish-German ball bearings trust.

Knudsen's deputy commissioner is John D. Biggers, president of the Libby-Owens-Ford Company, which has profitable subsidiaries in Germany, Italy and Japan. These are the Deutsche Libby-Owens Actien-Gesellschaft, the Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd., and the Societa Italiana Vetri e Cristallo.

Among the American aircraft companies which played a decisive role in arming the Nazi war machine none was more important than Pratt and Whitney Aircraft. For this the Pratt and Whitney concern

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## CIO OPENS DRIVE ON ANTI-LABOR BILLS INSPIRED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Nation's Aircraft Workers Look to C. I. O.

#### 2 NLRB Polls Set on West Coast . . . 'What's Holding Up OUR Drive?' Connecticut Asks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—The CIO's "all out" campaign to organize the aircraft industry moved ahead another two big jumps this week.

First was the announcement by the National Labor Relations Board that a bargaining agent election will be held at Harvill Aircraft Die-casting Corp. on Jan. 3.

Second jump was word from the NLRB that a hearing will be held Dec. 27 at 9:30 A.M. in the Federal Building here to determine when North American aviation workers will get a chance to vote for their bargaining agent.

The "accelerated campaign" to sign up workers at the Santa Monica plant of "anti-labor aircraft manufacturer No. 1"—Donald Douglas—will get increased attention this week.

Word from San Diego was that the first three days of contract negotiations with Ryan Aircraft Corp. had taken care of small details and minor clauses in the proposed contract. But as negotiations got down to the brass tacks of higher wages—the union is asking 75 cents an hour minimum—job seniority, paid vacations, etc., company officials are starting to "stall," CIO spokesmen said.

By JOHN MELDON

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

(This is the third of a series of articles)

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 22.—Connecticut is fast becoming a union state with the CIO slowly but stubbornly winning over workers in a score of industries, particularly in the metal industries which abound in this region.

A heartening factor in the situation is that in many cities the AFL is progressively led and both officials and members of the AFL have won mutual respect from the CIO, thereby laying the basis for many local united actions between the two.

Of course the unions are not meeting with any "push over" conditions in their campaigns to organize the unorganized, and in some cities, Hartford notably, occasional friction arises in the metal trades where both labor camps are striving to organize.

Several CIO unions in both Connecticut and Massachusetts have been leading the way around one of the most vital problems in industry today—in organizing and securing wage increases to meet the terrific rise in the cost of living. These unions are the CIO United Electrical,

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## British Bomb 15 Cities In Night-Long Attack

### England Gets Another "Breather" in Cessation of Nazi Raids Over Weekend; Fiume Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UP).—British bombers utilized the longest night of the year last night for the most extensive air attacks of the war, showering explosives on more than 15 enemy points in Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Norway.

The list of blasted bases, industrial centers and ports read like a roll-call of Axis strongholds in the six countries and included Wilhelmshaven, Cologne, Mannheim, Mulheim, Rotterdam, Flushing, Antwerp, Ostend, Calais, Bresk, Lorient, the Oslo-Bergen district in Norway and Porto Marghera, near Venice.

British planes attacking Fiume and Trieste probably would come from British bases in the eastern Mediterranean with which London has relatively slow communication.

Heavy explosions and great, leaping flames followed the course of the big bombers going about their work methodically despite the furious anti-aircraft fire of the defenders, the Air Ministry said. Fires were visible from more than 30 miles away after the attacks, many of which were concentrated on oil supplies and refineries.

Meanwhile the German Luftwaffe gave the British Isles another "breather" from air attack after shattering week-end assaults on the great port of Liverpool, the industrial Midlands and other widely separated parts of Britain.

United Press correspondent Henry T. Correll, with the Greek army laying siege to Kilsura, said the three Italian divisions were making

(Continued on Page 3)

## Athens Says Trap Closing On Italians

### Claims 50,000 Men Are Being Locked in Mountains

ATHENS, Dec. 22 (UP).—Three Italian divisions whose normal strength is about 50,000 men are being slowly locked in a mountain trap, under merciless Greek assaults from three sides, around the Albanian towns of Tepelini and Kilsura, it was reported tonight in dispatches from the front.

The Greek radio said that "the fate of Tepelini and Kilsura is sealed" and that the Italians had suffered heavy losses in men and materials in futile counter-attacks there and along the Adriatic coastal sector, aided by fascist bombing planes.

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## Rapp Quiz Is Called Mockery of Justice

### Boas Committee Says Attack Is Not Only Against Teachers, But Against Entire School System

Termining the procedure of the Rapp-Coudert Committee a "denial of the most elementary principles of justice," the national executive board of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom in a statement issued yesterday asserted the victims of the investigation "will not be primarily a few teachers, or one or two organizations, but the school system itself."

The statement, released by Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University, national chairman of the American Committee, drew a parallel between the activities of the Coudert Committee with the activities of the post-war Lusk Committee.

Dr. Dearborn revealed that the policy expressed in the statement had been unanimously agreed upon at the board's meeting last week.

"We are convinced," said the statement, "that no good can result from any investigation, regardless of its original intent, when it is conducted along such lines and in an atmosphere of intolerance, of the victims, it is important to emphasize, will be not primarily a few teachers or one or two organizations, but the school system itself."

Among the members of the Board of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom are Professor Franz Boas, honorary chairman, Professor Ernest Minor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, and Professors Ruth Benedict, Robert S. Lynd, Wesley C. Mitchell and Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University.

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of Local 5 of the Teachers Union, will head the list of distinguished speakers who will address a large peace rally in the Midwood-Brighton neighborhood of Brooklyn, Monday evening, Dec. 23.

The meeting, called to protest loans to any belligerents, will be held in Aperion Manor, Kings Highway and East 9th St. at 8:30 P.M.

Other speakers include Rabbi Plotkin of Jersey City, and Gino Bardi, Italian newspaper editor and former professor of the University of Milan.

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#### Weather

Local—Cloudy, little change in temperature. Moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Eastern New York State—Cloudy. Colder in central and north portions.

### Murray Calls on Unions to Oppose 'Model' State Legislation

#### HITS 'HOME GUARDS'

### Calls Attention to 'Anti-Sabotage' Measures

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Philip Murray, CIO president, today called on all affiliated CIO unions to oppose passage of two "model" bills proposed to the 48 state legislatures by the federal-state conferences on law enforcement problems of national defense.

This organization was set up in August at a conference sponsored by the Department of Justice. Both President Roosevelt and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson addressed the conference and urged it to work out state bills dealing with "sabotage."

Observers here pointed out that Jackson had appointed a committee of five Department of Justice officials to collaborate with the federal-state conference in the drafting of legislation and in other activities.

Murray called the particular attention of CIO unions to the so-called anti-sabotage bill and to the so-called home-guard bill which had been drawn up by the federal-state conference for passage in state legislatures.

#### AIMED AT LABOR'S RIGHTS

These two bills, Murray explained, while ostensibly directed against sabotage and designed to set up state home-guards, actually are aimed at labor's right to assemble, picket and strike.

The sabotage bill, he pointed out, would punish by 10 years imprisonment any one interfering with defense production of allowing defective materials to pass, and would permit local authorities to put streets and highways near industrial plants under martial law.

"The sabotage provisions of the bill are of such a nature that they could readily be used to suppress strikes or other union activities to improve wages, hours or working conditions," he wrote.

"Reactionary local authorities would try to invoke the penalties of this bill upon the ground that labor union action resulted in interference with national defense production."

The model state home-guard bill could also be used to deny labor its right of freedom of expression and action, Murray wrote, since it "leaves these states' guard units completely free from any civil responsibility for their acts by making them subject to military law only."

This would leave workers engaged in union activities at the mercy of military officers who would be unchecked either by civil authorities or by civil law, he declared.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the N. Y. State Committee of the Communist Party:

BE ON GUARD

It has come to the attention of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party that persons pretending to have the authorization of the State Committee have approached individuals for funds. Have no dealings with anyone pretending to represent the State Committee unless they are furnished with credentials of the State Committee.

It has also come to our attention that individuals have approached members of the Party and of mass organizations, misrepresenting themselves as having the confidence of the Party. Be on guard against these swindlers. Turn down their requests.

(Signed) NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY.

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## Moldavians to Elect to Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.

First Democratic Election Among People Formerly Oppressed by Rumanian Landlords to Be Held Jan. 12

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 22.—Democratic self-rule will be fully realized by the people of Moldavia, formerly part of Rumania, when the entire population participates in the election of 33 deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Jan. 12, 1941.

In contrast to the old days of the rule of the Rumanian nobility, 42,000 persons are today active in pre-election campaign activities.

Formerly, elections in Moldavia were accompanied by bribery, deception and robbery. Bourgeois political parties used hired strong-arm squads to beat up "undesirable electors." Murder was no unusual part of their work.

In the old days entire villages at election time were declared "suspected of harboring epidemics" and were isolated from all political activity.

Things are different in Bessarabia today.

### SOME CANDIDATES

Candidates in the coming elections include such representatives of the people as Sergei Rovenko, railway station master, who spent years in prison for his opposition to the old regime; Nikolai Morozhan, professor and doctor of natural sciences; Eugenia Garina, a gypsy, who has been decorated as Artist of the Republic; the peasant Stephan Geod, and others.

Sixty-seven per cent of the candidates are Moldavians and 53 of them are women.

Before the advent of Soviet power, Bessarabian women not only could not run as candidates, but were denied even the right to vote.

Some kulaks and a few die-hard adherents of the old nationalist parties of Rumania are attempting in some places to disrupt election rallies by casting slurs upon the candidates of the people, but are achieving little success.

Moldavian peasants since receiving land under Soviet rule have plowed 912,500 acres and have sown 1,540,000 acres with winter crops, exceeding the state plan by 125,000 acres.

Bessarabia has already received 155 Soviet tractors, serviced by 20 newly-organized machine tractor stations.

Nearly 3,000 persons have been promoted to leading positions in local Soviets and economic bodies. During Rumanian rule 260,000 children attended schools in Bessarabia, today in six districts of Moldavia 322,000 children are attending school.

## Italy Echoes Nazi Warning To Washington

Mussolini's Spokesman Gayda Says Axis Would Consider Action

ROME, Dec. 22 (UP).—Italy today followed up Germany's warning to the United States against committing any "warlike act" with an implied threat that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact may be converted into armed action if more United States ships are transferred to Great Britain.

The warning from the Italian end of the Rome-Berlin Axis was delivered by Virgilio Gayda, often the spokesman for Premier Benito Mussolini, in today's authoritative Voce d'Italia.

His warning was based on the same situation as that which brought Germany's strong words Saturday—the suggestion of British Minister of Shipping Ronald Cross that German and Italian ships tied up in United States ports be turned over to Britain.

Any United States submission to such a proposal, said Gayda, might plunge the United States into the war by provoking action under the Italo-German-Japanese tripartite pact which binds the three powers to common action in event a power now neutral—the United States—should enter the war against either Germany or Italy or both.

The influential Fascist political weekly, Relazione Internazionale, asserted meanwhile that the United States military, political and economic defense of the Philippines is inadequate and that actually the Philippines are not included in the new U. S. defense plans.

Under the heading: "Uncertain destiny of the Philippine Islands," the political review said that since Japan has shown clearly her intention of expanding the Philippines are worried about their economic future should their ties with the United States be broken off while the U. S. worries about having to resist Japan's expansion in the Pacific.

## Arrest Cop For Perjury In Petition Case in Pa.

Charge Brought by C.P. Secretary in Reading; Trial Proceeds

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., Dec. 22.—Charles M. Tully, chief of county detectives, was arrested last week on charges of "willful and corrupt perjury" brought against him by Ben Rubin, Communist Party secretary of Berks County now being tried for collecting signatures to Communist nominating petitions in the recent elections.

Tully was promptly freed on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Robert H. Mays, brother of county Democratic boss Jake Mays. The action against Tully was taken in the midst of Rubin's third conviction in a total of six trials held to date. He is still to be tried on six more indictments.

### LEGAL FIREWORKS

Rubin has been free on bail, but must post an additional \$2,500 bond as a result of his latest conviction.

Legal fireworks were set off during his sixth trial when Rubin called assistant district attorney Warren K. Hess a liar in his face. Hess told a jury that Rubin was a "deserter" from the Spanish Loyalist Army. Rubin had been cited for bravery and was wounded in action as a member of the Lincoln Battalion in the Spanish Civil War.

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**Mannheim Bombed:** In an attempt to duplicate the German bombing of Coventry and other Midlands towns, the RAF last week subjected the Rhein River port of Mannheim, in Germany, to three days of intermittent raids. Above is a view of the Mannheim riverfront.

## Fight for Economic Needs Is First Blow for Peace, Foster Says

Speaks Before Special Convention of Young Communists Here

By Art Shields

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, told the special Young Communist League convention yesterday that the economic struggles of the workers must become the "main starting point" in the struggle for peace.

Foster spoke at Livingston Manor in Brooklyn, where the special national convention was scheduled to close last night.

The convention is called to take action on the problems created by the Voths Act, which outlawed organizations with international affiliations. At the opening session Max Weiss, national president, made a report, recommending disaffiliation with the Young Communist International.

The necessity of uniting the masses, through economic struggles, must be "ingrained in the very fiber of the YCL," said the Party chairman.

Many young workers are entering the war industries during the present period of "non-belligerency," Foster pointed out.

The cost of living is rising. The government and the employers are trying to beat down their standards of living. The Young Communist League members must take the most active part in the struggles that are developing in various industries, Foster emphasized.

ANTI-WAR DRIVE

These economic struggles, he declared, tend to become general struggles to keep America out of war. They are essentially anti-war in character.

During these economic struggles the workers are compelled to fight for the right to strike and the right of assembly—rights which the pro-war forces want to take from the people.

These struggles also bring the workers into conflict with pro-war leaders within the labor movement.

Young Communists, taking part in these struggles, will expose the imperialist character of the war and teach the workers the nature of the pro-war leaders. They will defend the Soviet Union and they will teach the workers that socialism can do for the people of the United States.

Foster hailed the example of the

Strong RAF Raid in Southern Germany Seen

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 22 (UP).—Air raid sirens shrieked continuously in southern German centers across the Rhine from Switzerland in French Alsace tonight, indicating a strong British bombing attack.

Air Raid sirens also sounded twice in Basle, from 8:45 to 9:22 P. M. and again at 9:38 P. M.

British Communist Party, which is leading the struggle for air raid shelters, exposing the imperialist nature of the war and working for Socialism in Great Britain.

### POINTS TO MISTAKES

By actively taking part in the masses' economic struggles the League members would avoid the serious mistake made by many left wing Socialists during the last imperialist war, Foster declared.

Had the anti-war Socialists helped organize millions of workers into the unions, and led great battles for higher wages they could never have been isolated by Samuel Gompers and other pro-war leaders in the labor movement, Foster continued.

Warning against a second danger,

Brooklynites Fight Against Negro Job Ban

Delegation Meets With Woolworth Officials, Demand Hiring

A delegation of members of the National Negro Congress (Brooklyn Council) and the Brooklyn Youth Federation met with the management of the Woolworth 5 & 10 cent store at Fulton St. and Nostrand Ave., on Saturday at 2 P. M. to demand the employment of Negro sales girls without delay.

Malcolm Martin, chairman of the Congress and Patricia Williams, chairman of the Federation insisted that the store put on a number of Negro girls. They showed by a survey which had previously been conducted that at least 50 per cent of the Woolworth patronage came from Negroes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

Negotiations are continuing with Woolworth to establish a policy of employment which will give Negro Youth a living wage in places where they and their families spend their money.

PROMISES NOT ENOUGH

Dorothy Funn, Executive Secretary of the Congress and Steve Kingston pointed out that promises will not satisfy the Negro people of Brooklyn. Jobs in these stores will be the only satisfactory answer to the just demands of Negro youth for jobs.

Tom Jones, chairman of the New York Youth Congress and Fred Marsh of the National Negro Congress said that Negroes are organized to defend themselves in the employment field and will win jobs for the youth and adults in private and defense industries with the cooperation of all Negro organizations in Brooklyn.

WHY are we a nation of poor people, when our country is the richest in the world?

WHY must millions of able, willing workers go idle when there is so much work to be done?

WHY must farm products be left to rot in the fields when "32,000,000 shrunken bellies" demand the bare necessities of nutrition and life?

WHY must youth see its talents become rusty through disuse—workers be thrown on the scrap heap at 40—old folks face the misery of want and destitution after a lifetime of labor and service?

Why? Why? WHY?

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"In accordance with the Stalinist Five-Year plans, the Soviet country is confidently building the great edifice of Communist society."

power. The Soviet Union today ranks third.

"The 20 years which have passed since the adoption of the Goelro plan have changed the face of the land of the Soviets beyond recognition. The Soviet Union has become a country of powerful industry equipped with modern technique."

"The Stalinist industrialization plan, which furthers the ideas of the Goelro plan, has been brilliantly realized."

"Coal mining which according to the Goelro plan was to reach 62,000,000 tons annually, achieved more than 127,000,000 tons by 1937. In the same year pig-iron smelting attained 14,500,000 tons instead of 8,

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## Poisoned Food Fells 25 Draftees In Connecticut

Conscript's Letter Describes Food Conditions in Camp; Food Becomes Tainted; Cooks Not Experienced

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 22.—More than 25 army trainees at Camp Devens were poisoned by bad food last week, according to a report in the Waterbury American local newspaper.

"The whole company," said the report, "was ordered to bed shortly after noon and all drill was cancelled for the rest of the day."

The poisonings were traced by army doctors to creamed eggs at breakfast, but "prepared too long beforehand."

Tainted food is only a part of the complaints of draftees now stationed in the camp. The newspaper published the following text of a letter written by a conscript to his mother:

"It has reached the point where a person actually sits and holds his pain rather than go for treatment. Everyone here is anxiously awaiting shipping orders out of this place. Even the non-commissioned officers are sick of this place and are applying for transfer."

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## WHAT NEW PLAN breaks the bottleneck of income distribution

ONE simple fact is the answer to all these tragic questions—America's working people do not receive enough for their labor, the labor that makes America so rich, to buy back the things they produce.

Nineteen million families average \$16.00 a week throughout the year—65 million American men, women and children exist on a food budget of 5-9 cents per person per meal! While on the other hand . . .

4,300 families—less than two-tenths of one percent—average \$5,147 a week. They are the upper crust—part of the 10 percent of our population that controls 90 percent of our wealth. This unjust distribution of our national income is the clogged-up bottleneck that blocks progress for the American people and puts our natural abundance beyond their reach. Today with munitions makers and industrialists grabbing even fatter super-profits from war and "defense" orders—the bottleneck is getting narrower—and the flow of income to workers and farmer is reduced to an ever smaller trickle.

Drawing upon the experiences of the past ten years, the International Workers Order has developed a program to break the bottleneck. It is completely described in a handy, documented pamphlet called "OUR PLAN FOR PLENTY." It is a modest, practical plan—supported by the facts of our productive capacity—to bring a guaranteed minimum yearly income to every American family. You owe it to yourself and your family to do something about it!

Buy copies of "Our Plan for Plenty" at any TWO lodge, or Workers Bookshop for \$c. By mail add 10 cents for postage and handling and mail to Dept. PFP 2-30 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

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Number 2 in a series explaining why AMERICA NEEDS

## OUR PLAN for PLENTY





Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

## Railroad Job-Killers Supreme

RECENTLY we railroad men were cheated out of a Roman holiday. Ancient Romans liked to see real tests of strength. As there were no huge locomotives in their day, they used to push a couple of gladiators into an arena, all clad in steel, with blunt swords in hands, and watch them batter each other brains out. It was all done for amusement—most thrilling, especially for the idle rich. Admirers of strength that the Romans were, if they had beheld the two new monsters of locomotion that invaded Chicago recently, they without a doubt would have demanded that these two giants of steel be coupled together for a testing of their mechanical power and performance.

### Big Steam Power Meets Big Diesel

If such a tug-of-war were staged today, old rails might have come a thousand miles to see it. There would be some sentimental rivalry between them, principally because one represents the advent of new power, young and robust, and the other an old familiar idea whose reputation is at stake. Most of the old-timers would throw their hats in the air for the Pennsylvania's new steam passenger locomotive No. 6106. Boosters for Diesel power would have cheered Electro-Motive's new freight Unit 103.

But there were few railroad men at the first showing of these two contesting rivals of traction power. It was the traveling public who were there, awe-stricken and admiring. Little did they see in the two new engines an ensuing army of idle railroad men, with their stomachs battered out with hunger, when they beheld with admiration these two big railroad job-killers supreme.

### 103 Means More Tons, Less Jobs

Electro-Motive's freight Unit 103 spans 94 feet in length. It is really 3 units coupled together, each setting on a two-bell-bearing 4-wheel truck. This makes a combined 24-wheel traction power, as against the 3-wheel traction power of the popular Mikado type locomotive.

The manufacturer claims Unit 103 can develop 7,500 horse power. Before this Diesel monster made her debut in Chicago, she toured the entire Pennsylvania R.R. on a test run, pulling 6,000 tons of freight over an Eastern Division where the Pennsylvania's standard freight engine is rated at 4,500, even showing up double-headers on some divisions. Where regular locomotives pull 100 cars, she pulled 150. Imagine the train crew that will be "laying over" when this big Diesel comes to your home terminal!

What is even more devastating, she needed no servicing in all her tests over the Pennsy. No cinder pits, no water tanks, no coal docks, and no skilled round-house mechanics piled their trade to meet her wants. Think of the coal mines idle, with miners out, with other skilled men who make mining machinery. It takes but a 10-inch pipeline from the quaking oil wells to any part of the country to supply Unit 103 with fuel at an ultimate cost of 27 cents a 6800-ton-mile.

### 6100 Chugs Out More Profits

The Pennsy's No. 6100 new steam locomotive, like her Diesel rival Unit 103, also covers a lot of rail, stretching nearly 145 feet in length—really two locomotives under one streamlined jacket. She has four steam cylinders, each pair driving four 7-foot drive wheels. Main driver bearings are the ball-bearing type. In fact, all rotary parts move on ball bearings. Lubrication and friction are pared to a minimum. As an old rail put it: "A puny section man could move her with a crow bar."

This sleek and powerful queen of the rails recently made her initial run on the Pennsy's New York train known as The General, covering 279 miles between Chicago and Crestline, Ohio, in a little over six hours, with a few stops thrown in. But this is only a preliminary limbering up for the 6100. For she's got what it takes to make a much longer and faster schedule and bigger revenue, a rating of 100 miles an hour with 15 well filled Pullmans. No such power and speed is going to be confined to a "plug run" like The General. Her regular assignment will be the Pennsy's swankiest train between Chicago and New York, the crack Broadway Limited of 18-hour fame.

### Less Sections, No Double-headers, Less Crews

When the Broadway Limited runs over 13 cars, she is double-headed. Quite often travel requires several sections of this fast train. But when the big 6100 takes over the Broadway, she will pull 18 to 19 cars on schedule time. Less sections, no double-headers, less train crews. In the 999 miles she will make no engine changes, running through without any servicing between Chicago and New York. She now runs the 279 miles between Chicago and Crestline without stopping to take on water or coal, carrying 27 tons of coal and 30,000 gallons of water. In the old days, when the Broadway was a 7-car train, 50 miles without water was something to talk about. A second tank of coal was necessary for the same distance. But now the men who did that work along the line are gone, and both big Diesel and big steam are reaching up to get the men who run the swanky trains to put them also on the scrap heap of unemployment.

### Don't Think You Can Escape

No matter in what railroad department you are working, this trend in labor saving is going to get you. Big job-killers like the 6100 and Unit 103 have come to stay. Old section foremen will tell you that Diesel powered engines are easier on the rails than steam power. It has a slow pick-up that does not wear the rails by constant slipping. This means less section men, less maintenance men on the Division and at the Depot yards. Streamlined trains on many roads are no longer washed by a long mop in the hands of a car washer. Rather they are run through a shower of hot water and come out shining like a new dime.

If this trend in mechanical improvements on the railroads continues, and it will, thousands more railroad men will be roaming around looking for jobs not to be found, their stomachs battered out with hunger, while our modern greedy Romans who own the railroads lick their fat chops and raise in the golden fleece.

### Machinists Sound the Alarm

A 6-hour day without any loss in compensation, a 2-week vacation with pay, and a wage increase is the only program that can cope with these new job-killers and that will protect our jobs on the railroads and living standards. At its convention in Cleveland last September, the Int'l Ass'n of Machinists sounded the alarm by approving a resolution calling for a wage movement among all the railroad unions, which declared in part: "It will be our intention to mobilize as many organizations as possible for a united battle to get higher wages. This is a step in the right direction. We like the phrase 'united battle'; it sounds like the old days when we went to bat with the railroads on every issue. We must not let this call of the Machinists go unheeded. It must be put into effect at once. Every lodge should pass resolutions endorsing this movement. Write your chief executive and demand that he support the I. A. of M.'s resolution and call for a united movement for higher wages on the railroads."

[Continued articles: A Strike Vote for Vacations; The City of Miami; One-Sided Prosperity—What About Higher Wages? For a Six-Hour Day; and others.]

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## U. S. to Admit 'War Refugees,' But There's a Catch to It

Must Be 'Cultured' and Handpicked by Tory Committees Here

By Ann Rivington

According to an official government announcement on Tuesday, the United States is opening immigration quotas to admit 2,000 war refugees "of intellectual superiority, of education, of culture, of character," selected or to be selected from the lists submitted by "various American committees." However, a check-up with committees interested in the rescue of anti-fascists revealed that those heroic men, women and children being tortured in French and Spanish concentration camps for their struggles against fascism, are conspicuously absent from any known quota lists of the State Department.

The Spanish Aid Committee states that no Spanish refugees have been admitted to the United States for a long time now, not even for transit to Mexico. Very few have ever been admitted and if there are plans to grant visas to any now, it is news to the committee. The American Committee to Save Refugees reports that they have thus far only been permitted to bring in two anti-fascists from French concentration camps.

As a matter of fact, it is not only nearly impossible for anti-fascists, labor leaders, and champions of democracy to get into this country. Once here, they are under constant threat of deportation as "undesirable" or "subversive" aliens, as has been the case with Harry Bridges.

### THE CHOSEN FEW

Who, then, are the "brave men and women . . . of culture" that the State Department is referring to?

If one may judge by past performances, money and titles are the chief ingredients of this kind of culture. It has been no trick at all thus far for the titled and fascist-minded riff-raff of a dozen lands to get past the Statue of Liberty. Their names are featured in all the society columns, as they are wine and dined by our own Fifty Families with the biggest bank accounts. Meanwhile, the "masses yearning to be free" and their leaders in the fight for freedom, are turned away. Even the proposed use of the Virgin Islands as a haven for a few hundred anti-fascists was recently put off indefinitely by convenient State Department red tape.

Mrs. Alki Diploskos Weiler is an example of the kind of "superior" refugees who are found acceptable. She is the wife of Paul Louis Weiler, who was "one of the richest men in France before the War," but is in "custody" at present for telling French aviation secrets to Hitler, according to Cholly Knickerbocker, reporting social doings in the Journal-American last Monday. Mme. Weiler, wearing quite a few jewels, was conspicuously present at a Greek benefit ball given last Saturday to raise funds to help the Greek fascist government "carry on," with backing from British imperialism, against the Italian fascist government, in a war which is bringing only death and misery for both Greek and the Italian people.

### ROYALTY, ALSO

And then, of course, there is Crown Princess Juliana of Holland, a "refugee" from her own country to Canada who found it so easy to get into this country for a social call on the President's family, and thereby set the society pages agog during the last few days. She is reported to be "democratic" and to have dressed "simply" at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference the other day, with only a few crown jewels about her person, because, as she told reporters, she was afraid Hitler might tell the people in Holland, that she was living in luxury over here while they faced the falling British bombs. It was even rumored yesterday that ex-King Carol may soon join the dethroned royalty that rolls so freely in New York night clubs these days, from White Guard Dutches Marie to the Josefs of Austria.

Speaking of child refugees, while Spanish Loyalist children suffer and hunger with their mothers in concentration camps, quite a few wealthy and titled darlings have managed to get over here out of the reach of bombs. Even J. P. Morgan has opened his country home in Locust Valley, Long Island, to three such children of the "intellectually superior" sort. However, says Cholly Knickerbocker, rumor notwithstanding, they are not the children of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. They are 11-year-old Lord Primrose, great grandson of Baron Rothschild, one George Smith, described modestly as the child of a British officer, and George's baby sister. The financial condition of the Smith children is made clear by the fact that young George, aged six, is never to be seen a moment without three guardians: a private chauffeur, a tutor and a bodyguard.

This kind of "cultured" child refugees don't even have to come from countries that are at war to get included on quotas—witness the Bernadotti children from Sweden. Their father was here for a while too, last year, recruiting for the White Guard Finnish army, at about the time American boys had



HELEN KELLER

## Foster's Speech On USSR-USA To Be Printed

Address Before Harvard John Reed Club To Be Made Available

Workers Library Publishers announces for immediate publication in pamphlet form the speech delivered by William Z. Foster, before the members of the John Reed Club of Harvard University, on December 12th, The United States and the Soviet Union, price 1 cent.

This lucid and popular presentation of a real people's foreign policy based on developing friendly relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., is both timely and vital. Especially today, when the imperialist war mongers are indulging in wild incitements and provocations against the Soviet Union, this powerful message for safeguarding peace can become an effective check to the war plays of the Roosevelt-Wall Street clique. In this pamphlet, Foster outlines the common interests and desires of the Soviet and American people for peace, for keeping out of the imperialist war of plunder and empire, and for bringing the war to an end. He analyzes forcefully the possibilities for collaboration of both nations in preserving and developing world democracy.

He indicates how the American people, plagued by mass unemployment, industrial crises and hunger in the midst of potential plenty, can learn through friendly relations with the U. S. S. R., how to solve decisively the problem of economic and political contradictions which arise out of capitalism. The United States and the Soviet Union, if adequately distributed on the widest mass scale, will help to bring enlightenment and clarity to one of the key questions of the day to hundreds of thousands. It will help to expose and isolate the powerful forces of Big Business who have directed American foreign policy along lines of relentless hostility to the Soviet Union—the only genuinely neutral and peaceful great nation.

Foster's masterly pamphlet constitutes a powerful weapon for all sincere anti-imperialist anti-war fighters. Every peace-loving progressive should add in its widespread distribution. Orders should be rushed to Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York, N. Y.

## Hospital Acts To Aid Draftees

A policy for the protection of security rights, job security and pay bonuses for all employees either drafted or enlisting was adopted by the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital last week following a request by Local 129, State, County and Municipal Workers of America, 3 Beekman St., N. Y. C. Miss Bessie Hanan, organizer for Local 129, yesterday expressed the hope that other hospitals will follow the lead set by the Administration at Beth Israel.

Fought for democracy in Spain were being led in chains through the streets of Detroit by the FBI. But he is back in Sweden now, and his "courageous" American wife, an heiress to the Manville asbestos millions, is with him. Only the children are being kept here, safe from the bombs that are not falling on Sweden soil.

Of course, children a little less immensely rich than these have been admitted to this country—notably from England. However they do not include any of the wealth of London's East End who sleep in subways every night. According to Cholly Knickerbocker again, several hundred British refugee children will be the guests, tomorrow night, of Beatrice Benjamin Cartwright McEvoy, Standard Oil heiress who married British, at a Christmas party in the Hotel Pierre ballroom. These "lads and lassies," says Miss Knickerbocker, are "poor" in comparison to their hostess, but even Cholly uses quotes around the word.

## Notables Ask FDR to Aid Refugees

Ask Appropriation of 15 Million to Bring War Victims Here

Sixty-three nationally prominent educators, social workers, religious leaders and prominent individuals of the stage, screen and art world have affixed their signatures to a petition addressed to the President of the United States urging him to allocate 15 million dollars from the Executive Fund for aid to European refugees for the purpose of transporting Spanish Republican refugees now incarcerated in French concentration camps to Mexico. This announcement was made yesterday by Miss Helen Keller, Honorary Chairman of the American Rescue Ship Mission.

### VICHY GOVT AGREES

The petition to President Roosevelt dispatched to him yesterday calls for substantial transportation aid to the 150,000 interned Spanish Republican refugees who are described as "the same heroic defenders of freedom and democracy whose valiant struggle aroused the sympathetic support of the whole world."

The petition also notes that the Vichy government has formally agreed with the Mexican Government to permit the Spanish refugees to depart if transportation is forthcoming. The Mexican government has likewise made it known that it will accept the Spanish refugees. The petition suggests to the President that he designate a fiscal agency for the purpose of providing financial aid in the chartering of ships which would sail under Latin American registry, or that he authorize and direct the Maritime Commission which has control or liens over many vessels to make the same available.

## Athens Says Trap Closing On Italians

Claims 50,000 Men Are Being Locked in Mountains

(Continued from Page 1)

a desperate stand around both Kilisura and Tepelini after a retreat of more than 50 miles from the Greek-Albanian frontier at Leskovika.

### CLAIM OFFENSIVE HAS COLLAPSED

BELGRADE, Dec. 22 (UPA)—Italy's attempted counter-offensive in southern Albania has collapsed and Greek forces have captured fortified positions around Tepelini which the fascists had claimed to be impregnable, the Greek radio said tonight.

Indicating that the Greeks believe the fall of Tepelini and Kilisura, which is ten miles eastward along the main military road to Berat, to be imminent, the Athens radio told of fierce Greek assaults on the inland front about 37 miles southeast of Valona.

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## Bishop Flays Attempt to Oust Bridges

Stanford Educator Also Condemns Gov't Drive to Deport Unionist

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Efforts of J. Edgar Hoover and others to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, were condemned today by the Right Reverend Edward L. Parsons, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, and Professor Frank W. Weymouth, head of the Department of Physiology, at Stanford University, it was announced today by the Rev. Owen A. Knox, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

"After Bridges' long trial and complete exoneration by Dean Landis it looks as if it were just part of the very unfortunate red-baiting spirit that seems to be growing everywhere now. It would be very sad if in our attempt to defend democracy in the world we should destroy democracy in our own land," said the Right Reverend Edward Parsons in commenting on the Bridges' persecution.

### AIMED AT ALL LABOR

Prof. Weymouth stated that the attack on Bridges is in reality an attack on labor: "After careful study, I felt that Dean Landis' report on the Bridges case was completely justified by the evidence. An attack on Mr. Bridges at this time would seem to be an attack on labor under cover of the general war hysteria now prevalent."

Louise Branstetter, secretary of the Civil Rights Council of Northern California to whom Bishop Parsons and Professor Weymouth made their statements, linked the Harry Bridges deportation action of J. Edgar Hoover with the general plan to attack organized labor because of its articulate opposition to involving the U. S. in the European war.



THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER WILL BE CLOSED CHRISTMAS DAY—DECEMBER 25th

## Famed Explorer to Speak on U. S. S. R.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famous scientist and explorer, will speak on "Our Good Neighbor—the U. S. S. R." at a symposium in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd Street tonight (Monday) at 8:30.

Mr. Stefansson has just returned from Alaska. Other speakers at the symposium, which is sponsored by the American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union, will include Dr. Thomas L. Harris, author and lecturer, and Henry Hart, novelist, who will act as chairman.

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## Unionist Explains 'Efficiency' Cry In Dress Trade

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Department:

The agreement between the manufacturers associations and the union in the dress trade of New York expires Jan. 31, 1941, and conferences of both parties started on Dec. 10, 1940 to discuss a new agreement. As always before, and during such periods, questions are asked by the Union: What are the most important problems facing the agreement? What were and are the causes that brought about these problems? And how can and should they be solved in the coming agreement to serve the interests of the dressmakers?

This time a new element was brought forward by the officers of our Union as the cause of all troubles for the dressmakers. In accordance with the report of Brother Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board to the General Executive Board as printed in the "Justice" of Dec. 10, 1940, Brother Hochman stated:

"When negotiations begin on Dec. 10, 1940, the Union will advocate to the industry more efficient production to eliminate wasteful methods of operation in the phase of the dress business."

I believe that we can agree with Brother Hochman that efficiency is a good thing and to eliminate wasteful methods of production is desirable.

Surely we are vitally interested in the dress trade. It is our trade. A good number of us have been in it practically a lifetime and



with our work helped to bring it to the present important position it holds among other trades in our country, doing nationally about 500 millions of dollars worth of business annually, the New York market is doing over 80 per cent of it, being the largest industry in the nation's largest industrial center.

### WHAT KIND OF EFFICIENCY?

But if we speak of efficiency, it must be clear what we mean by it. After all, it is not an empty phrase. It is something definite. It is perfect organization, that is, everyone does his job and makes it his business to do it well, and does not try to do someone else's job, thereby not being able to do his own properly. We have seen unions whose leaders propagated efficiency and organized it, which at the end did not serve the interest of the workers in the trade.

In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Union developed a very "fine" efficiency with production experts, advisers, economists, and what not—the union even has a bank that is advancing big loans to manufacturers. The question is: what do the tailors, the men and women working or who should be working, have out of all this? Did they improve their lot because the A.C.W. is giving cooperation and advice to the clothing manufacturers? Are the workers making a better living? Do they have more work and more pay? From information of the results for the workers of the efficiency methods brought in by the A.C.W., we can surely say that the dressmakers don't need and don't want such efficiency.

We have a powerful union in the dress trade. Our job is to see to it that our own needs are properly organized and taken care of.

### HOW ABOUT WAGES?

At the first official conference held Dec. 10, 1940, Brother Hochman in his lecture to the jobbers, manufacturers and contractors pointed out the present system of producing dresses is out of date, and the responsibility of chaotic situation rests with the employers. This is true. Nevertheless the jobbers and manufacturers are still making millions of dollars; while on the other hand the average earnings of the dressmakers is \$17.99 in the contracting shops, and \$24.00 in the inside shops. As far as the dressmakers are concerned, this is an immediate problem that has to be solved now. The cost of living is not waiting. It is going up every day, while the meager earnings of the workers in the dress trade are going down. Surely the dressmakers can expect very little from an efficiency that may come out of this conference. Especially, it may come out to be the image of the A.C.W. At the present conference with the employers, the dressmakers expect that our union representative will do an efficient job to improve working standards and conditions for them and see to it that they are carried through. In order to achieve a living wage and improved conditions for the dressmakers the employers are to realize at those conferences that the Union is ready to put up a struggle to improve the conditions for the dressmakers. The things to do, it seems to me,

would be to mobilize, unite and activate all active forces within our union; organize those crafts of the workers in our trade which are not yet organized and see to it that they are included in the general agreement as part of the workers in the dress trade.

Thus there are crafts in our trade not yet unionized, some of which are very important ones. I believe no one will dispute. The floor girls who are generally doing work similar to the work done by the cleaners and examiners. They surely should be unionized to improve their working conditions and strengthen the position of the cleaners and examiners.

### OTHER TRADES

Shipping clerks, while they are not a skilled craft, they nevertheless do an important job in the shop. They should be organized and should become a part of the N. Y. Dress Joint Board. This way the conditions of the shipping clerks will become better and it will also strengthen the Union.

The pattern makers—which is a highly skilled craft, to some extent even a key craft. Especially in a case when a manufacturer opens a shop out of town or otherwise tries to undermine conditions of labor, he looks to the pattern maker for a source of help. Why not organize them, include them in the agreement and make them an asset to the union instead of a liability. The truck drivers play a very important role, yet they are still part of the Dress Trade in N. Y., especially when it comes to the question of out of town, where they take good or cut dresses to the out of town shops and bring back finished dresses. It is true that the truck drivers are organized as Local 102 of our International Union; but it seems that there is something wrong somewhere with the truck drivers union. Why are they not cooperating with our Joint Board? In spite of their organization, dresses are being delivered out of town to shops that produce them at a lower price than the Union standard in accordance with our agreements.

From the report of the G.E.B. decisions in the "Justice" of Dec. 1, 1940, I see that a committee "with full power to take such action which findings may warrant" was appointed to study the trucking situation and Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, Brother J. Hochman are members of this committee to bring the truck drivers to serve the interest of the union.

As we can see from these few facts there are enough problems confronting the union in our trade at the beginning of negotiations with the employers for a new agreement.

It is my firm opinion and I believe it is the opinion of all dressmakers, that instead of making the issue "efficiency" the main issue should be made at the conferences to change our new agreement in such a way that it will provide and secure better conditions and a living wage now.

—L. R. D.

## Taxi Drivers Want Mayor To Make Good

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.: I am shackled to the wheel of a cab 12 hours a night, and when I get through pushing my load of iron around—I add up the proceeds sometimes a dime (\$2.00), sometimes a three (\$3.00), seldom more, and drag my weary self home to the misadventure and put the magnificent income on the broken down dresser.

I am glad the little woman is asleep so she can be spared the agony of learning how much is in the family larder until the dawn comes, anyway. All this adds up to only one thing and that is coiled labor is being exploited right here in Big Town.

As one of the boys who put up such a militant front last Spring, (7 weeks on the picket line) I want to know what our Mayor "Butch" is doing about his promises to alleviate and better our conditions in the taxi industry.

Now that his barnstorming for F.D.R. is over, how about getting a few favors for us boys in the slavery taxi racket? He promised and let him make good!

How about a taxi column once a week in the good old Daily Worker to further our interests? There are many good able brothers to carry on this column and with the powerful Transport Workers Union behind us—we cannot fail.

—A HACKIE.



## Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Office



## No 'Buck for Britain' from These Plane Workers, And They Want the CIO, Not a Company Union

Paterson, N. J.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Recently a friend showed me the Workers' Correspondence section of the Daily Worker and I would like to tell some of the things that go on where I work, the Wright Aeronautical Company in New Jersey.

Several days ago the company, through its stooges, started a campaign to collect money from the workers to send a Christmas present of a Wright plane to England. A big patriotic sign appeared on the bulletin board

calling for "A Buck for Britain!"

The workers on the night shift were so enraged that they pulled the sign down and tore it to bits. The superintendent rushed in all excited. "Do you want Hitler to come over here?" he said. "Balance," replied the workers, "What about the starving kids of America?"

The minimum rate here was 50 cents an hour. As a result of the Vultee strike an increase of 1 per cent (3½ cents an hour) was announced. However, workers are being speeded up to make up for this. All work is being retimed

and increased quotas set.

A few days after the wage increase was announced the company union claimed to have won the increase for the workers and announced that it had signed a new contract which forbids all strikes. The contract was never submitted to the workers as a whole for ratification.

Nearly all workers have to belong to the company union. We wondered what happened to our dues money until we learned that \$10,400 was paid to a lawyer to draw up this phony company union contract! This is like pay-

ing to have a noose put around your neck. Naturally the press featured the news of this strike-breaking contract and editorially proclaimed its virtues.

One thing more before I close. The company has devised a much publicized "cafeteria on wheels" which passes up and down between the rows of machines at lunch periods. Workers can grab a sandwich and cup of coffee (for a price) without leaving their places. We are reminded of Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times" whenever we see it coming.

A WRIGHT WORKER.

## Democracy in Clerks Union Is Questioned

New York, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

In writing these letters some of my union, the Retail Dairy Grocery & Fruit Employees Union No. 338, C. I. O., seem to remain with the idea that the only reason for writing these letters, is to criticize and place a dark spot on everything that the administration tries to do. I hope that union members who read my letters do not come to such a conclusion, but that they take it from a different light. That is, criticizing and ending up with constructive questions to the union officials.

For those of you that have read my letters know very well that I have always ended up with constructive questions.

In my letter this week on conditions in the Retail Dairy Grocery & Fruit Employees Union No. 338, C. I. O., I shall deal with the question of union democracy.



I agree that there were certain definite accomplishments made by the administration but let us see if the industry and the union as a whole benefited. Here and there new members were taken into the union, and certain wage increases were gotten for the workers in the union. One important accomplishment was the signing of the Waldbaum's stores, but in the union as a whole, the standard of wages and conditions has decreased. This administration has never taken the pains to discuss. The administration instead of coming to the membership as other democratically controlled unions do and present the problems that come up, they never did and because of this our industry is today in a chaotic condition. The officers never asked us, the members for any suggestions that might help to improve the conditions in our unions. Instead all problems are discussed by the office committee, and I doubt if the members of the executive know what is going on.

Let us take the question of paid officials in the local. I doubt if the executive board knows the entire payroll of the union or the amount of paid business agents there are in the union, or what their salaries are—so you can imagine how much the membership knows. As far as the committee goes up until recently no members were able to participate on any committee of union, unless he was a member of the executive board.

The present administration began a sick and strike fund. Here they finally broke their hearts and have given rank and file members representation on these committees.

Let us take the question of the chain stores. Our union is conducting a drive to organize the Sheffield Grocery Stores. Instead of making every union man a union organizer, and seeing to it that we guarantee a successful conclusion to this drive, it remains in the hands of the office committee.

I think that if we would really have democracy such as the manager of the union has written about in his current article in "Shop Talk," some of the conditions that I have written about in my past letters would be improved, and instead of answering the membership with red-baiting, he would really look into these conditions and would attempt to improve them. Watch for my letter on Local 338 in next week's issue of the Daily Worker.

A CLERK.

## Budd Auto Body Workers Get Layoff for Christmas Present

Philadelphia, Pa.

Workers Correspondence Department:

E. G. Budd is a company which employs about 8,000 workers and whose main line is auto bodies. They have a record of vicious labor spying and strike breaking. The speed-up here is at par with Ford's or worse if that is possible. It is commonly known

## Silicosis Death Lurks In Foundries; Bill Needed

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Workers Correspondence Department:

The demand for the passage of the Neely-Keller Mine Safety Inspection Bill by organized labor and progressives everywhere, brings to light the plight of other sections of the American workers who suffer the danger of sudden or slow death because of the greed of those who own American industry.

Being a foundry worker, I speak for the hundreds of thousands of workers employed in thousands of foundries throughout the country. The greatest menace to the health of the foundry worker is silicosis. Every worker is subject to it, from the operators of the sand mill (where the sand is mixed) and the sand blast equipment (where the castings are cleaned of adhering sand and laboratory workers, if the office and lab is situated in the foundry itself as is often the case.

Grinders (those who grind off the rough surface of castings) are subject to the double hazard of sand and fine particles of metal. The air in most American foundries is full of lurking death. Periodically in every foundry a worker falls to appear as work is ill a short period of time and dies of silicosis!

### THEY KNOW IT

Are the employers aware of this menace? Yes, definitely. At a recent meeting of the Foundrymen's Association of Pittsburgh, the speaker of the evening, a representative of the Swindell-Dresler Co. of Pittsburgh, a company which manufactures furnaces and other foundry equipment, urged the assembled group of foundry owners to put equipment in their plants to eliminate the scourge of silicosis. He urged them to do so voluntarily before they are forced to do so by the state or national government. If the foundry workers wait for the James Roosevelt administration to pass such a law on their accord, not only their lungs but their bodies will have turned to stone and no such law will be passed by these administrations, hell-bent for war.

The only way such a law will be passed is by the organized effort of the foundry workers themselves. The employers will never voluntarily equip their plants, past experience is sufficient proof of that. A bill should be drawn up and brought before every foundry local of the S.W.O.C. and any other union representing foundry workers both in the ferrous and non-ferrous fields. The bill should receive its proper publicity and an effort made to present it in Congress. The foundry workers should learn from the experience of the mine workers. The passage of the Neely-Keller Bill would make the way easier for the foundry workers.

Incidentally, the foundry workers have been a neglected part of the great family of those who work with steel and iron. Whereas the average wage in the steel mills is well over 80 cents per hour, in the foundries the average wage is under 65 cents per hour. Go into any foundry anywhere in the country today and you will find over 90 per cent of the workers classified as laborers and receiving the minimum pay of 62½ cents per hour. These workers are skilled and include molders, grinders, core makers, melters, etc. This is a

deplorable situation and must be remedied.

Wall Street's drive for war, and the already evidenced rise in the cost of living is going to worsen the conditions of the foundry workers. The foundry workers should meet this drive by strengthening their unions and militantly putting forth their demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

—A FOUNDRY WORKER.

## 'Legal' Wage Cuts Under The Hour Law

New York City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I am a Junior Accountant. When, on October 24, the 40 hour week went into effect under the Wage and Hour Law, the firm called a meeting of our entire staff and explained to us the various ways that our clients could save money and still comply with the law.

The law, it seems does not recognize week wages, but only hourly wages. But only hourly wages. Employers were therefore entitled to cut wages of week workers when hours were reduced from 42 to 40 hours, or cut hours to 41 and one-third instead of 40, the 2 hours regular time going to cover one and one-third hours overtime.

The law also provides a gag called the "irregular hour week." Under its provisions overtime pay can be cut to less than regular pay in the following manner:

An employee can be told that he is being paid say \$20 for a weeks work of an indefinite number of hours. His hourly wage depends on how many hours he works. If the works 40 hours he gets 50 cents an hour. If he works 50 hours, his pay becomes 40 cents an hour, and he is entitled to time and a half, or an additional 20 cents an hour for his 10 hours of overtime, making a total of \$22 for the week. Thus he gets \$2 for 10 hours or less than half time for overtime.

### LEGAL WAGE CUT

There are a number of other tricks in the law. During a slow season, when the employer cannot dispense with his week workers entirely, and cannot put them on part time because this would cause too much dissatisfaction, he can give them a few hours off each week and "ave up" this time and apply it against their overtime at the rate of 1 and a half "saved" hours against an hour of overtime, thereby substituting the time off evil for cash overtime, a practice which the law was supposed to stop.

I hope that all progressive accountants keep in mind that their interests lie with the workers and not with their clients to the extent that they help him put over these legal outs.

Conradely, S. M.



gets the workers \$40 for Christmas and we get two days off."

"Maybe it's all Ford's doing, you know the CIO is after him and maybe he is trying to scare us and the rest of the Ford workers by giving us time off."

If the CIO were to pass out leaflets now I bet every worker would sign it.

### NOT THEIR WAR

The workers are talking about the fact that Roosevelt is heading this country into a war and are seeing their mistake in voting for either party in the last election. One thing is happening which I think is very important, and that is the workers are saying that this is a war for profit and money and colonies; are saying to hell with Hitler and the British Ruling Class as well. Also in different parts of the plant the workers are talking about the U.S.S.R., what kind of government it has, etc. They are also asking what is Communism and Socialism. The question of a union for this anti-labor plant is on the workers' lips and minds more and more each day.

The workers here are in desperate need of a Daily Worker sale in front of the plant, and to help the workers understand the world situation, I think a leaflet once a week would mean many new fighters for peace and progress.

BUDD WORKER.



## Hartford Aircraft Wins Wage Boost After Stoppage

Hartford, Conn.

Workers Correspondence Department:

"Our Xmas bonus is pretty darned small—It hardly ain't a bonus at all!"

With this doggerel verse as a slogan, several hundred unorganized workers of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. of East Hartford went on a several hour stoppage, laying down their tools and stopping their machines in the plant. Other such verses made their appearance on bulletin boards and factory walls.

## Negro Calls for Unity to Smash Ban on Jobs

Milwaukee, Wis.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

The fact is that Jim Crow is being practiced in the South, but it is also being practiced in the North. There are factories, plants, industries in Wisconsin who do not work Negroes for some reason or another. Let us workers ask ourselves why? We might answer this question by asking the question who profits by such evil and undemocratic practices?

Let us single out, just at random one of these industries, say the meat packing industry. When the packinghouse workers were organizing, fighting to gain better working conditions, shorter hours and better pay, strikes resulted. The big business interests went out through the South and got Negro workers into the packinghouses here by testing down the gains made by the union, further building a hatred of the Negro people and breaking the strikes.

This racial practice was used at other times to hamper the progress of the workers. But when the 1929 depression came and the CIO was born and we Negroes had learned who our friends were, we not only cooperated with our fellow workers, but in many instances took the lead in our union.

### IN UNION NOW

Let us right here single out one of the big four, Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson. Let us say Swift and Co., Plankinton Packing has hired a male Negro worker in the last ten years that wasn't working in and out previously, and this plant hasn't hired a female worker that is Negro at all under no circumstances, and this same company will tell you at any time that they do not practice racial discrimination. Since we Negroes have proven to be no longer a tool of the company but an asset to the union, it seems that so far as the company is concerned, we can go back South.

Fellow trade-unionists, workers locally, nationally and foreign, until we destroy this weapon of the imperialist or fascist groups, it will always be a deadly weapon, not only to destroy our gains, but even to destroy us. On the other hand, if we attain a mutual and brotherly understanding of each other and the workers of Europe, Asia and the rest of the world, there will be world peace and security for all, and the unemployment situation will certainly be abolished.

Yours, brotherly,  
Milwaukee Negro  
Packing Worker.

P. S.—Since this letter was written, the Milwaukee Youth Congress sent a delegation to the packing house employers to protest against their discrimination against Negroes in hiring. As a result, it has been reported that two Negroes were hired on Monday, Dec. 9, but fired the same day. However, 3 more Negroes were hired and are still working.

The Milwaukee County Council of the CIO had protested the week previously and this protest, in addition to the Youth Congress protest, achieved this victory.

## Farmers Hit Sales Tax Steal In Missouri

Weatherby, Missouri.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

In this section of the country tenant farmers are being plundered by a so-called sales tax. Many tenant farmers' children are without shoes with which to attend school. A neighbor of mine has been sick for a long time, and having to pay a sales tax on every bottle of medicine is now out of money with which to buy medicine.

### DON'T WANT IT

The people of Missouri never asked for a sales tax. It was pushed through by our over-lords and the sales tax money is being used to reduce the taxes on real estate and on the utilities. The tax burden is being shifted to those least able to pay.

My Senator tells me the sales tax is a tax on income, but the workers have no income; they have nothing but expense.

Sincerely,

L. T. Missouri Anti-Sales Tax Battalions.



before the stoppage and that the wage raise was granted within two hours.

Workers in the plant report that the militancy of the movement was so strong that even anti-union workers were calling for union organization. Here it is regrettable to report that the CIO was not able to cash in the discontent and build an organization which would save and extend labor gains.

However, the condition which drove the aircraft workers to protest still exist. The five-cent raise merely scratches the dissatisfaction. The minimum wage rate is still fifty cents per hour. The bonus system, which is famous only to its authors, still remains. Workers drafted in the army from this plant continue to lack protection.

By H. P.

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# Michigan Labor's Struggles Rear Militant Leaders

Three Elected Legislators Represent Labor's Battle for Progressive Laws

By William Allan  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—Emerging from the great struggles of the people in Michigan has come not only powerful trade unions, movements for peace and independence, political action but there have also come forth notable leaders reflecting the progressivism and militancy of these movements.

Outstanding among these leaders are State Senator Stanley Nowak, State Senator Charles Diggs and Congressman Rudolph Tenerowicz. In the recent elections these men running on platforms of peace, against conscription, for maintaining Civil Liberties and for jobs and security, polled the highest votes in their respective fields and were returned to office.

All three of them, come from electoral districts heavy with poverty and want, thickly populated with Polish and Negro workers. The long, militant record of the Negro and Polish people in building the auto workers union, in strikes and struggle against reaction has brought forth these leaders to Congress and the State Senate. Significantly the candidates running against Nowak, Diggs and Tenerowicz in the last election were put up and financed by the most rabid reactionary in Michigan, Henry Ford.

All three of these men, Tenerowicz, Diggs and Nowak are sworn opponents of Fordism and stand for the unionization of Ford.

Nowak today is a leading member of the UAW-CIO Ford Organizing Staff. Senator Diggs, outstanding Negro progressive, has made many platform and radio speeches calling upon the Negro workers to join the union.

Congressman Tenerowicz, supported by labor for the last four years, has introduced in Congress bills for labor. He has publicly stated he supports the Ford unionization drive.

**FORD OPPONENT**  
Running against Nowak in the 21st Senatorial District which covers the Ford empire of Dearborn, was Mayor Hawkins of Ecorse, one of Ford's "model" cities.

Nowak defeated him with a 29,000 majority. Nowak carried Dearborn by a 4,000 majority. He even polled 3,000 more votes than the winning candidate for Congress, John LeShak.

Nowak received the highest vote of any elected state senator in all of Michigan's 32 Senatorial districts. Diggs led seven candidates when the primary vote was tabulated. Organized labor, Negro and White got out the vote for "Charlie."

In the final elections, boldly proclaiming that he stood for unionization of the 15,000 Negro Ford workers, for peace and against discrimination in the armed forces against Negroes, for slum clearance and against slashing of relief and WPA Senator Diggs was re-elected for the third time.

The fiercest electoral battle was

## Short Strikes Increase In Mahoning Valley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 22.—In the Mahoning Valley, short strikes in different departments have spread in the last two weeks so that no major steel plant has not been affected. Strikes are led by militant department shop stewards and department grievance committees. Most of the department strikes are called for department wage increases or against the speed-up and bad working conditions.

The strikes in the last two weeks have included, among others, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube seamless department; a major mill in Republic Steel of Youngstown, the Sharon Steel Corp. open hearth department, the Warren Republic Steel cold strip department slow-down strike, the McDonald plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel shipping department, and the Ohio Works (Youngstown) plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel finishing department where the burners struck. Most of these department strikes

have been concluded with either partial or complete victory for the union.

The Mahoning Valley branch of the National Association of Manufacturers views this growth of department strikes with alarm and at first attempted to keep them from the knowledge of the public by having the local newspapers keep any reference to them out of their columns.

From all indications, these department strikes are continuing, for there are numerous departments that have already sent their ultimatums to the management on wages and conditions.

score of people come to the house to get aid to solve their problems. Asked what his program will be in Lansing he replied it would be for a Wage and Hour Act and Baby Wagner Act, both patterned after the national acts; for an improved Workmen's Compensation Act and for an act forbidding injunctions against labor.

**TO AID DRAFTS**  
Nowak said he will immediately introduce a bill demanding economic protection for the draftees and an emergency appropriation for old-age pensions, to take care of 30,000 who are on the waiting list. The average money paid to the aged in Michigan is \$17 a month. He will demand a minimum of \$40.

Shifting to the heart of the Negro area, where Senator Diggs, the outstanding Negro leader lives. Here one finds almost the same setting. Dozens of workers and their families wait in his living room to discuss problems.

Senator Diggs' program for the 1947 Legislature, matches Nowak's. These two men in the course of many struggles in Lansing and in Detroit, have little or no difference of ideas and principles. Never was the unity of Negro and White expressed better.

Congressman Tenerowicz was in Washington. Nevertheless recently at a large union meeting where he came to report on his activities and his program for the opening of Congress. He declared that maintenance of labor's rights, the fight to keep America out of war and jobs and security, will again be this man's program.

Tenerowicz, Diggs and Nowak, are three names on the lips of the workers and farmers of this state. All of them have radio programs financed by people's donations. They are tireless speakers at union meetings, lodge meetings and social gatherings of workers.

Your correspondent found some 20 people that evening who came to see Nowak. Workers, housewives, labor leaders were among the group who waited their turn in his modest living room to see him.

Every night he said, more than

## Ask National CIO Action To Block Tory Laws

Michigan CIO Leaders Urge Parley to Back Labor's Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—A recent state meeting of Michigan CIO leaders, representing 300,000 CIO members, adopted a stirring resolution calling for a national meeting of all state CIO presidents to organize labor and its allies for the defeat of anti-strike legislation which is being prepared in "forty or more state legislatures by forces working under the guise of national defense and a mask of patriotism."

Their resolution in part states that "organized labor is the first line of defense in the struggle to maintain democracy."

"Today under the guise of patriotic national defense and a mask of patriotism, groups whose records show their only contribution to democracy consists of systematic attempts to destroy civil rights and guarantee labor and to make exorbitant profits, seek to destroy labor."

The resolution states further, "the events of the last year have shown that it is this undemocratic element who are the fifth column which has betrayed democracy in every country that today has fallen before the march of fascism."

"And now these same elements in our own country riding on a whirlwind of war and defense hysteria which they foster and propagandize, today through this medium and other seek to crush labor, through anti-strike bills, anti-democratic actions, and declaring that when labor strikes and organizes for higher wages and better conditions, that it is unpatriotic."

The resolution concludes by calling upon the national CIO leadership to institute a national meeting of all state CIO presidents for action on this "vital matter."

Full support to the CIO National conventions decisions in Atlantic City were recorded. The 1941 state convention of the Michigan CIO will be held in Jackson, Mich., on May 22, 23 and 24.

## British Drive Saved Suez, Rome Says

ROME, Dec. 22 (U.P.)—Italy was on the verge of launching a major offensive against Egypt toward the Suez Canal when Britain's desert blitzkrieg struck with such fury that whole Italian detachments were "completely wiped out," it was revealed tonight.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, leather commander-in-chief in North Africa, sent a lengthy personal report to Premier Benito Mussolini explaining why the fascist forces have been swept back behind their own Libyan border where a "titanic battle" is being fought around the besieged Italian base of Bardia.

## S. W. Gerson Returns To Daily Worker as Political Writer

Became Target of Reactionary Attacks When He Received Appointment as Aide to Manhattan Borough President Isaacs

S. W. Gerson, former Daily Worker reporter and recently confidential examiner to Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs of Manhattan, today rejoins the staff of the Daily Worker as a political feature writer.

Associated with the paper from Dec. 1933 to Jan. 1, 1938

when he was sworn in as aide to the Borough President, Gerson wrote principally on City and State affairs, covering City Hall for more than three years.

Appointment of Gerson, a member of the Communist Party State executive committee, set off a bitter war against Isaacs by the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press, American Legion leaders and various other self-styled "patriotic" groups. The Denyance Act was last September made the basis for a legal attack by the American Legion on Gerson's right to hold public office.

Refusal of Mayor LaGuardia's law department to help fight the court action caused Gerson to resign September 27. In his resignation he declared that the move against him was only the beginning of a drive against all progressives in City and State employ.

Reaffirming his membership in the Communist Party, "which," he said, "is an open record and a source of pride to me," Gerson charged that his ouster was being sought "not for any official misconduct but for what might be termed carrying concealed ideas on my person."

Regarding the circumstances of the resignation, Isaacs publicly declared that his opponents conceded he had nothing against Gerson's record and in a letter given to the press wrote Gerson that "you personally have never shown yourself to be anything but a thoroughly competent and completely loyal public servant."

Gerson has just completed a seven-week tour through the Midwest as correspondent for the weekly New Masses.

## Abe Collow Dies, Was Charter C.P. Member

Abe Collow, aged 50, of 416 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, a charter member of the Communist Party, died suddenly last Saturday night of a heart attack while attending the opening of the International Workers Order at Manhattan Center here.

Collow was a leader of the rank and file of Local 117, International Ladies Garment Workers and organizer of Branch 317 of the I.W.O. His son, Sol Karloff, fought in Spain for the Loyalist Government.

A mass funeral will take place Tuesday from Manhattan Center. The deceased will be in the center from 10 A.M. He leaves a wife and three children.

Rank and file members of the ILGWU are asked to attend.

**YOUTH KILLED IN PLUNGE DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT**

Richard Kraus, aged 16, of 3943 46th Street, Long Island City, an active member of the American Square Dance Group at 52 E. 13th St., was killed when he walked into the elevator-shaft of the building, the door of which was accidentally left open.

The accident occurred Saturday night, but it was unnoticed until Sunday, 12:30 P. M., when the youth's body was discovered by Boris Youchi, the secretary of the Dance Group.

A police emergency squad removed the body.

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NEW YORK

EDWIN CORNFELD

WANT CIO

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I think most of the education work will have to be among the young workers. Not having much experience in industry, they still do not realize the great value and benefit of a real bona fide union, as opposed to the constant sell-out of a company union.

A WRIGHT WORKER

FLINT AUTO WORKER.

Organize Plane Plants, Wright Worker Asks

Paterson, N. J.

Workers Correspondence Dept.

It's about time the United Automobile Workers became active in an effort to organize Wrights. And it should not be difficult either. First of all many of the men had or still might hold CIO and AFL membership cards. Second, I have not spoken to or heard of one worker who has any respect or a good word for the company (racket) union.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1946

### A Peculiar Kind of "Rebirth" of France

When the imperialists—either fascist or "democratic"—get their storm troopers active, it is supposed to demonstrate a rebirth of the political life of the nation. But when the people start acting—as with the forthcoming British People's Convention—it is "chaos and subversive" and must be put down with a mailed fist.

The Herald Tribune in an editorial hails the establishment of the "Jeunesse Doree"—another name for storm troopers—by the Petain regime as signifying "the reviving political life of France." This, says the Tribune, indicates a passing of the "lethargy" which had settled over the country; and though it may be painful, the Tribune weeps, this counter-part of Hitler's Gestapo is really necessary.

The role of the "Jeunesse Doree" has already been cut out by the Petain regime which long ago instituted anti-Semitic barbarism, brutality against Communists and other Frenchmen who want a France free of all imperialist oppressors, including the 200 families.

The kind of "peace" which has enveloped France is one to the liking of Hitler and the lackey French monopolists. But it is also to the liking of that reactionary spokesman of British and American imperialism, the Herald Tribune. This only shows the imperialist character of the war with both sides of monopoly capitalists having the same aim of enslaving other peoples and their own.

One is not surprised, however, at the glee Petain's new shirted gangs creates in American imperialist circles, for Hitler's rise to power was also regarded as a "rebirth" of the German people.

But whether these imperialist gentlemen like it or not, a real rebirth of the French people is in preparation. It will take the form of the ousting the imperialists of every stripe—foreign and domestic.

### U. S. Labor Gets A Tip-Off From London

Absence may not always make the heart grow fonder, but it may make the tongue plainer.

So that the sharp-eyed financiers over in London who are dancing with pleasure at Roosevelt's latest scheme are also giving American labor a free tip-off without knowing it.

We refer to the London dispatch which gleefully anticipates that this scheme will result in more ruthless "control" of American trade unions. This dispatch tells us that the Financial News believes that as a result of Roosevelt's war-loan scheme the United States "may expect a speedy reinforcement of national control so necessary for a full war effort." (Herald-Tribune, Dec. 19).

That's it—"national control." And that means only one thing—handcuffs for the trade unions, accompanied by general cracking down against all civil liberties.

It's grimly logical. If Roosevelt is going to make increased war production available, and if this "war boom" is to produce profits—and what would be the good of it if it didn't?—then American labor will have to be sweated more than at present.

Hidden inside Roosevelt's munitions loan scheme is a club prepared against American labor. Anybody who objects to labor sweating its life away for U. S. munitions makers and the British empire will be "unpatriotic," we suppose.

Let the trade unionists of America take careful note of this free tip-off from the London bankers.

### The Teachers Defend Democratic Procedure

Contempt proceedings by the Rapp-Coudert Committee against five members of the Brooklyn College faculty are a striking exposure of the fascist character of the committee.

The charge is that the teachers refused to testify before the committee. But actually, they justifiably refused to attend a secret one-man hearing in which they would be denied benefit of counsel (although the Committee makes full use of its counsel).

The stand of these teachers and 25 others is one in favor of democratic procedure. The stand of the Committee is one

for a Hitler star-chamber proceedings aimed at intimidating and smashing the Teachers Union and in laying an unscrupulous basis for slashing state aid for the school system. The hearing on the contempt proceedings is to come up in the State Supreme Court on Dec. 26. It should be stopped dead in its tracks. But a campaign of protests from labor and the people will have to start now to do it.

### December 'Communist' Interprets Key Events In the World Arena

By Oakley Johnson

In the hectic world of capitalism, with a war which has already embroiled England, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Italy, Greece, Albania, Egypt, Libya, Japan, China and other countries, and the effects of the war in scores of others, the controlled press obscures more than it illuminates what is happening today.

The reader who has learned to get his facts from the Daily Worker has made an immeasurable advance over those who rely on the bourgeois press. But there are such a multiplicity of events, day after day, piling upon each other, that the most factual reports may lack meaning, if their interconnection is not clear. That is why theoretical analysis and interpretation are necessary.

The Daily Worker reader who has learned to consult the Communist, official theoretical publication of the Communist Party, in order once a month to look forward and back, applying the scientific technique of Marxism-Leninism to the complex events and complicated forces of current history, will have the best insurance against confusion and discouragement.

The December Communist contains a many-sided commentary on recent history, and is an unusually satisfying example of what the thinking newspaper reader needs today. It contains not only a direct analysis of the events of the month in the well-known feature, "Review of the Month," but Earl Browder's analysis of the recent election results, a review by Tim Puck of the growing fascism of war-ridden Canada, an official statement on the war by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, an article by V. J. Jerome based on a recent book dealing with the fall of France, and a review by Bernard Rand of Hemingway's novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Here is an interpretation of happenings in the various worlds of politics, imperialist war, civil war, and literature, looked at in different ways, with credit where credit is due, and criticism where criticism is necessary.

### INDEX FOR YEAR

In this number, furthermore, as the careful student will note with pleasure, there are two separate indexes, an author index and an extensive subject index, covering the twelve issues of The Communist for 1946.

A little examination of one or two items in this issue will show how The Communist carries out the function of theoretical guide to the thinking reader.

"The 1946 Elections and the Next Tasks" by Earl Browder, one of the most important political statements since the start of the European war, appears here—deservedly—in its third printing, having already been published in the Daily Worker and in pamphlet form.

A good way to reveal the exceptional importance of the by-now-famous "Review of the Month" is to try out on yourself a sort of "Professor Quiz" or intelligence test, with questions based on this "Review."

For example, take these four questions:

1) Will independent labor action grow automatically out of disillusionment with the Roosevelt leadership in the coming months? If not, what else will be necessary? (See pages 1061-1063.)

2) Was it Roosevelt or Wilkie that carried nearly every city of over 400,000 population in the election? Why did the one win and the other lose? In what way was the winning figure a losing figure? (See pages 1064-1065.)

3) Does Big Business have confidence in the ability of Hillman, Green and their like? If not, why not, and what alternative has Big Business in mind? (See pages 1065-1067.)

4) In what way did the election just past, which was held after the "People's Front" tactic had been superseded by the outbreak of the imperialist war, prove "the correctness of the Communist Party's People's Front line"? (See pages 1069-1070.)

The same method could be applied to the very significant and extremely important article by Tim Buck, "The Crisis of Imperialism and the Future of Canada." In this article there is contained, not only an analysis of the crisis of imperialist economy in Canada, but also proof of the rapid progress of that country along the fascist path, and an account of the splendid way in which the Canadian masses, as they become disillusioned with war demagoguery, resist the war's tyranny and work out new methods of taking the offensive against the imperialists.

### POWERFUL REVIEWS

The reviewer—led, no doubt, by professional interest—is bound to call the particular attention of readers to the two book reviews in the December Communist. One of them, it should be noted, is not formally a review, and is not included in the "Book Review" department; the other gives a masterly political analysis of a widely publicized "work of art" picturing (or professing to picture) a vital phase of contemporary world history.

First is V. J. Jerome's "Who Should Rule in France?" It takes off from Andre Stuenkel's case, a useful but imperfect analysis of the political situation in France. This article-review is valuable not only for its exposition of the subject it deals with but also for its value as an example of literary-political analysis. It shows how Mr. Stuenkel presents some of the significant truth of the events of last May, and it praises him for this; but it goes on to show how he failed to present all the truth, neglected a number of vital truths, gave wrong emphasis to others because of omissions, conveyed in fact a wrong interpretation of events that must be rightly understood by workers.

The other review, Bernard Rand's powerful indictment of Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls," is to begin with—an application of the method so carefully and intentionally displayed in the first. But it is also an eloquent and masterly judgment against Hemingway for an unforgivable crime against humanity. Hemingway, says Mr. Rand, is "one of the undisputed masters of contemporary English prose," and in these words gives the novelist all the praise, it would seem, that he might desire. But this is only the background against which the crime stands out. For Mr. Rand is not reviewing Hemingway's prose; he is analyzing the deliberate and shameless betrayal of a people and a cause. No one can read this keen political estimate of the novel without inoculating himself thoroughly against the Hemingway poison, at the same time increasing his own political stature.

But each single article in The Communist increases the reader's political stature. That's why this theoretical monthly is so important.

### Young Scientist's Dream Comes True in USSR



Above is a glimpse of the chemistry lab in the N. Shvernik Central House of Young Technicians in Moscow. It is the last word in completeness and up-to-date equipment. At the right is a scale model of a power substation with a young experimenter adjusting the transformer. It works just like a big model.



### What's Holding Up Our Organizing Drive? Connecticut Aircraft Workers Ask

(Continued from Page 1)

Radio and Machine Workers, and the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

#### HAVE SET EXAMPLES

During recent months, these two unions have forged ahead in their wage-raising campaigns and have set examples for other unions to follow.

Some of the outstanding victories in this phase of union activity in the past period have been the wage increase won by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the American Brass Co. in the Torrington, Ansonia and Waterbury shops where 8,000 workers won an annual wage boost amounting to \$2,000,000. The same union came through with another four-cent hourly wage increase for 3,500 workers employed by the Bridgeport Brass Co., and a general wage increase of 14 to 19 cents hourly in the Bristol Brass Co. in Bridgeport.

Meanwhile, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union has succeeded in obtaining higher wages for thousands of employees in 11 companies in Connecticut and Massachusetts alone—exclusive of its mounting record nationally.

However, there is one weak spot in Connecticut as far as organization of the unorganized goes—the mushrooming airplane industry.

#### AFFECTS OTHER INDUSTRIES

And the absence of organization in the big plane plants of Connecticut, as elsewhere in the east, has caused workers and organizers in other industries in the same area a lot of worry which they express openly—because the lower wage rates in the plane industry acts as a vacuum to suck the general wage scale downward—just as a time when the unions are fighting hard to increase the wage standards.

Workers in the big Sikorsky plant outside Bridgeport, employing more than 4,000 men, and in the tremendous Hartford United Aircraft plants told the Daily Worker that they need organization desperately, but despite a lot of talk of "organizing aircraft" by the United Automobile Workers, such a campaign has not yet materialized. Many workers expressed the feeling that the cold hand of Sidney Hillman has been placed in the way of an organizing drive, and they point to the fact that several weeks ago the Sikorsky workers had to set about organizing themselves in an effort to raise the existing 50-cent hourly wage minimum.

"Several hundred of us held a meeting," a Sikorsky man said, "and asked the United Auto Workers to take action. They did, by sending an organizer in here—but it needs more than one man to handle a big plant like this." Up in Hartford, about 10,000

Pratt and Whitney plane division workers also want organization, and thus far they have rejected overtures of the AFL to step in—they want the CIO. It is a question, however, as to how long these workers will wait for a real "all out" organization drive by the CIO.

[Meanwhile, the same situation exists in the huge Wright Aeronautical plant in Patterson, N. J. There, however, CIO organizers have been attempting to break the ice during the past few weeks.]

The airplane workers are especially infuriated at the setting up of company unions by the employers, in which scores of company stooges have been placed as "officials." Dues are collected right on the job by so-called shop stewards, and any man expressing hostility to such company set-ups is immediately marked for dismissal for being "unproductive."

The plane companies are using every trick in the bag to stall the plane workers' growing demands for wage scales at least comparable to the 62½-cent hourly minimum established by the Vultee strikers on the West Coast. Plane plants in Connecticut pay from 50 cents hourly minimum to 55 cents, and use the "individual adjustment" method of raising individual workers' pay as a means of keeping labor divided.

#### WON 5-CENT RAISE

Several weeks ago, thousands of Pratt and Whitney aviation workers spontaneously halted work for a few hours and forced the company to raise the base rate from 50 to 55 cents hourly. This action was completely suppressed by the newspapers.

The success of the West Coast Vultee strike in the face of a frenzied red-baiting attack by the capitalist press and radio nationally, and the failure of an attempt by the government to intimidate the strikers has made the plane workers of the east more anxious for organization than ever before.

### Nazis Air Bomb Blasts London Wedding Party

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UP).—Air raiders which blasted a west midlands town with high explosive bombs and incendiary missiles today were responsible for the deaths of at least nine persons and the serious wounding of a bride couple, at whose reception an anti-aircraft shell exploded.

Among those taken to hospitals were a bride and bridegroom who had been celebrating their wedding with a party of friends in a public house. An anti-aircraft shell crashed through a window, fell into the cellar and exploded.

The bride's brother and uncle and an uncle of the bridegroom were among the dead.

General Electric workers pointed out that the profits of the company for the first nine months of this year were \$37,194,776 as against \$25,122,631 for the previous year—while wages remain stationary in the face of a constantly increase in food costs, rents and the general cost of living.

General Electric workers at a recent meeting in Bridgeport figured out their weekly budget, compared it with the rise in rents and food, and estimated that they need approximately \$5 more weekly in wages to keep up with the extra burdens on their pay checks. Meanwhile, UERW organizers pointed out that with General Electric's increase in profits has come a corresponding increase in speedup. Union statisticians said that in 1934 General Electric was getting \$2.19 for its products for every wage-dollar spent, whereas it is now getting \$2.36 in value for the same wage-dollar.

#### PROFITS UP—WAGES THE SAME

"You can easily translate those figures into their real meaning—speedup and increased exploitation," one CIO organizer said. General Electric has its grasping hands in the government "defense" trough as has every big manufacturer in the country—and G.E. stands to make millions on its defense orders. The corporation has about \$4,000,000 in Navy turbine orders and is getting a virtual present from the government in new plant expansion which will be paid for by the tax payers in the end under the terms of the contract.

So all these facts considered, the request of General Electric employees in Connecticut and elsewhere for a ten-cent an hour wage increase is a very modest request indeed.

But they would win that demand much quicker if the aviation workers' next-door neighbors so to say, were organized and getting better wages.

## 100 Percent Union by Louis F. Budenz

RED-BAITING emerges, out of the labor world of last week, in its true colors.

This epileptic seizure over "reds," real and imaginary, has again marked itself down for what it has always been, unless checked by the workers: A most potent instrument for writing the death warrant of trade unions.

Every day for the past several weeks Teachers Union No. 5 has been a prominent subject of "news" in the monopoly press of New York and points west. A committee headed by a direct representative of Wall Street anti-union interests has been pillorying that union as "red," with a view to compelling a surrender of its membership lists.

From this demand "it was obvious that something else was wanted than an identification of school and college Communists. A gigantic blacklist was sought. Beginning with the Teachers Union, and making that case a precedent, the cudgeling of unions for lists—which is an old tactic of enemies of labor—could be extended to all workers' organizations.

William Randolph Hearst, as usual, could not contain himself in this case beyond last Thursday in his personal hatred of unionism. As usual, this blind hatred led the Lord of San Simeon to spring the trap in advance of the time set by the Rapp-Coudert star-chamber committee.

Mr. Hearst hired one E. F. Tompkins to write a series of two articles for the New York Journal and American, entitled "The Teachers Union."

#### WHY A UNION AT ALL?

Mr. Tompkins got to the union-wrecking that his boss had ordered, without delay. Right in the beginning of his first article, he blurts out: "Why should there BE a Teachers Union?"

"What reason," he asks rhetorically, "is there that justifies the existence of this organization?"

The obliging Tompkins, of course, devotes thereafter about 750 words in that article and another 750 in a Friday effusion to contending that the Teachers Union should be put out of business altogether, that teachers should be denied the right to organize under the banner of union labor.

That is precisely what Frederic Rene Coudert, chairman of the star-chamber committee, whose father and law partner was counsel for years for the Russian Tsar, is driving at. It is the wiping out of all union organization among the teachers, which is the aim of the Inquisition now working in New York.

Formerly the big Open Shoppers hired labor spies and injunction lawyers to do this job—and they are still hiring this sort of rubbish even yet. Now they can rely further on a star-chamber proceeding, headed by a corporation lawyer who has no sympathy whatsoever with unions of teachers or unions of any other kind.

What Tompkins is after is the old rule of "divide and conquer" which is the real heart of red-baiting itself. He attempts to work up the other working people of New York State against the teachers by speaking of their "privileged position"—which millions of workers do not enjoy.

The teachers having everything, according to the Hearstman, which they can get in the way of wages and conditions. "What, then, can a teachers' union justly demand for teachers which the teachers do not already possess?"

#### YES, ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The unsuspecting reader might glean, from such glowing statements, that the New York teachers have reached the status of a J. P. Morgan or a John D. Rockefeller, and can yacht out to Glen Cove like the former whenever they like and spend the time in reading "Christmas Carols."

Well, the teachers union has to maintain the wages and conditions which the custodians of education now have, for one thing—and these conditions are directly under assault from the Rapp-Coudert committee. The union teachers have an obligation to raise those standards, despite the paradise pictured as their lot by the Hearstman.

They have to battle for academic freedom—a phrase which draws the scorn of the representative of that man who has dedicated his jaundiced life to trying to kill all freedom in America.

"Academic freedom"—what is that but an excuse for spreading "red" ideas, the Hearstman says with great disdain. And yet, at the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans, Miss Lillian Herstein of Chicago, who is quite remote from any "red" ideas, made a lengthy appeal to the delegates to help preserve "academic freedom" in this "war period."

She cited the first imperialist war and how the freedom of teachers even to talk about union labor had been abridged in the accompanying reign of terror. She stated with earnestness that similar efforts to make teachers teach only what Big Business wants taught were appearing in all parts of the country. And she might have added, William Randolph Hearst has been in the lead of this brigade for the spreading of ignorance and medieval darkness over the land.

#### FRUITS OF RED-BAITING

If the Hearst argument, via Tompkins, would be established in American life against the teachers, then every worker in a public service could be denied the right to unionism—and with the "defense" set-up the idea could be stretched like rubber to cover all forms of work. That was precisely the cause for the "red" yelp against the Vultee aircraft strikers, with the subsequent move by poll-tax statesmen to outlaw the right to strike.

There was a big "red scare," engineered by the Wilson government in 1919, once before in this country. It has rightly been designated by a well-known American bourgeois historian, Fred Albert Shannon of the University of Illinois, as "the Bolshevik hysteria."

Its fruits? First, frame-up and murder. The Sacco-Vanzetti case, as Professor Shannon says in his "America's Economic Growth" was outstanding in its shame as "another case of judicial murder for radicalism." There was also the Mooney-Billings frame-up. "Both men were imprisoned merely because they were labor agitators. The whole Bolshevik hysteria was without any reasonable basis."

Its further fruits? The smashing of union labor, with compulsory arbitration instituted as the law of Kansas the next year and with the transportation and metal trades unions alone losing 800,000 members within three years after the Palmer anti-red spasms.

What the past has taught, union labor can remember to its advantage today.



## A Surprise Package Awaits Joe at Home

By Mike Quin

"What are you folks going to say?" asked Joe. Difficulties that had never suggested themselves an hour ago were now coming to life in his brain. He had borrowed Hank's old coupe to drive Marie home.

An hour ago his heart was singing with reckless abandon and now he was snuggled together quietly and he was thinking of tomorrow.

"My life is my own," she said, "and I have a right to be happy. Besides, I earn my own money."

"A guy ought to be making more money," said Joe.

"With what I make it's enough. Besides, you won't always be in the stock room."

"I got to quit for now," said Joe. "I got to get busy—maybe go to night school."

"Let's not worry tonight, Joe. Tonight it's just you and me—and the rain."

"Just the same, a guy's got to think about the future. It's different now."

She pulled her head down to hers. Their lips met and their arms held each other tightly.

"Joe, you're not sorry—"

"Don't be silly. It's just a guy's like to be able to—"

"We Can Stay Home Nights"

"We can find a small place and it won't cost any more than to go running round nights. Instead we can stay home and read and listen to the radio."

"That's what I like to do, read good books. I mean serious stuff. Only a guy just never seems to get around to it."

"We'll have lots of time now."

"Do we have to tell your folks? Why don't I just meet you Saturday afternoon? We can get married and then tell 'em."

"I ought to tell my Joe."

"I wouldn't feel right, Joe. You don't mind, do you?"

"They ask all kinds of questions and then they'll want a lot of fuss with a lot of relatives around and everything."

"No, they won't. I'll make a promise."

"Suppose they won't let us?"

"She was quick a minute. They've got to now. They were both quiet. 'Joe, you're not sorry?'"

"Don't be crazy, Joe, what makes you say that?"

"We can look for a place tomorrow. I'll get all the want-ad sections and meet you after work."

"How much you think we'll have to pay?"

"If we could get some place for 20 dollars, it doesn't have to be big."

"Joe, I don't know. Rents are high."

"Well, we can take a look and see."

All the way home, while the rain slanted through the headlights and the windshield wiper snapped back and forth crazily, they joked

about their marital future. Joe started the kidding by saying he'd probably get indigestion from her cooking. She came right back by saying she'd divorce him if he snored. He said if she snored he'd make her sleep on the fire escape, and they darn near split their sides laughing.

The joking continued all the way up the front walk to the porch and then stopped. Without a word they held each other tightly while the rain thumped on the roof and gurgled down a drain pipe. For some unknown reason Marie began to cry. It worried Joe until she told him she was just happy.

Joe drove back to his rooming house feeling good but giddy. There was a letter for him on the table in the hallway. He grabbed it and ran upstairs. The light was still on in Hank's room, so he opened the door.

"That's the last goddam time you'll ever borrow a car from me," said Hank, who was standing in his underdrawers. "Where the hell did you go?"

"Gee, I can't help it, Hank. Wait 'til I tell you."

"Just the same, that's the last time. I'm through being a sap."

Joe sat on the bed. "Wait a minute, Hank. You know Marie—"

"Yeah."

"Well, Marie and me, believe it or not—"

"What's that you got in your hand?"

"It's a letter. But listen, Marie and me—"

"Lemme see it."

"Shut up and listen to what I'm saying. It ain't anything. It's just an ad of some kind. It ain't even got a stamp on it. Marie and—"

"Oh, oh! Just an ad, eh? Uncle Sam don't have to use stamps. I know what that is. Open it up, chump."

"What do you mean?" Joe hesitated and looked at the envelope, then slowly opened it.

"Your draft questionnaire," said Hank. "It won't be long now. You'll never get rich, you're in the army now."

Joe sat motionless looking at it. "Better give me the phone number of that hot little babe," said Hank. "You ain't going to be needing it." Then he looked at Joe and drew up short. "Jesus, kid! I didn't mean to say anything. I was just kidding. I'm sorry as hell. Gosh! If there's anything I can do—"

But Joe didn't say anything. He just sat there looking at that questionnaire.

## The Inside Story of a Murder

Hallie Flanagan's Book Gives Facts On WPA Theatre

By Ralph Warner

When the history of the 1930's is written, the tragic story of the federal arts projects will finally be evaluated as a barometer of the fluctuations of the Roosevelt New Deal. In "Arena," (Dwell, Sloan & Pearce), Hallie Flanagan, director of the Federal Theatre Project from Aug. 27, 1935 until it died by edict of Congress on June, 1939, has written an important and significant book about the WPA theatre. She has pulled no punches, has told all. Her comprehensive narrative not only gives the broad geographic picture of a national theatre, but it offers substantial proof of the cultural needs of the American people.

"Arena" does all this. And more. It also lifts the curtain on the seamy side of the New Deal. It shows the wreckers, the appeasers in full view. It names names. It is an essential source book for all those who wish to learn how the progressive Roosevelt became the appeaser of Big Business and finally his compliant tool.

Was Wise Choice For the Job

First she offers the picture of the ebullient Harry Hopkins idealistically trying to find jobs for thousands of unemployed actors. You meet the liberal Mrs. Roosevelt, advising Miss Flanagan, encouraging her to work on the daring new social plan. And you feel that Miss Flanagan was a wise choice, with her wide knowledge of the theatre in many lands, her broad political outlook, her enthusiasm and her planning ability.

Then come the first difficulties, the red tape, the bureaucratic opposition of certain Washington officials. Miss Flanagan met the labor problem head-on. Mr. Hopkins had established a policy of cooperation with unions. Miss Flanagan took this policy to mean explicitly what Mr. Hopkins had said. She began to develop on the foundations of a theatre limited to 80 per cent unemployed, with collective bargaining, wide regional and local autonomy, and a sound artistic program which would meet the needs both of the available players, writers and technicians, and also of the audience.

The first great clash was over the slowness of Washington bureaucracy to yield to the special needs of the theatre. Next came the sensational censorship of "Ethiopia," the first living newspaper. The resignation of Elmer Rice as New York City director followed, adjustments were made and the Federal Theatre moved inexorably on.

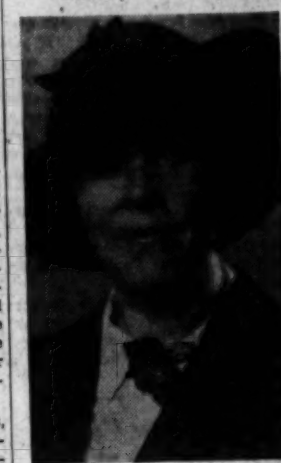
What had seemed a visionary theory, a plan which could not possibly work, flowered into a dynamic cultural organism which was sinking roots deep into the people. Actors were found, like Harry Irvine, who were endowed with great talent. New and American manifestations of the ancient dramatic art were developed—the living newspaper expanded under the seasoned guidance of Morris Watson. The Negroes of America found a stage on which they could present their problems and on which they would no longer be required by economic necessity to appear as clowns or beasts. Fine old classical plays were revived. Ancient Pundit and Judy came out of the Pundit Ages to city street corners. Millions of children clamored for attendances at the young, heartened, reached the stage; old barriers were down. The theatre was rising in America to a new maturity. In the midst of depression, it was discovered that art does not need profit to survive. Art is like a filtered stream of life which moves restlessly with the ebb and flow of humanity.

Fine Artists Were Developed

And Miss Flanagan makes it emphatically clear that the Federal Theatre was not merely a stage for the production of plays. Research engaged the federal workers, experiments were made in technique, form, staging, designing, lighting, Orson Welles, Feder, Norman Lloyd, Howard Bay, Howard Bolton, Tamir, . . . scores of fine artists were developing. Writers were writing new and gripping plays. A national theatre magazine was being published. Radio plays were finding their air audience of millions. Children were gaily laughing at "The Emperor's New Clothes" and "Pinocchio." French, German, Italian, Spanish, Yiddish theatres were growing in the heart of democratic America. Puppetry was advancing as an American theatre technique. For the religious there were pageants, plays, cycles of the Nativity. Dancers were synthesizing their art in complex productions of imaginative dance



Scene from "Pinocchio," one of the most popular of Federal Theatre productions.



HALLIE FLANAGAN

dramas from many ages and many lands. This was not a local theatre. It was not a national theatre. It was a federated theatre in which the theatre workers of Detroit produced for the people of Detroit, the theatre workers of Pine Bluff for the people of Pine Bluff. In many states and cities, throughout America, culture was reviving.

And the people came. Some 30, 398,726 people attended Federal Theatre productions. Curtains rose on 63,728 performances. The government received \$1,225,919 in admissions, covering nearly all costs of materials, rentals, etc. The people loved the Federal Theatre. At one time 12,372 theatre and office workers were eating, sleeping, dressing, enjoying employment such as is the right of any man.

Enemies of the Federal Theatre

And yet the Federal Theatre was murdered. Who killed it? Reaction. Reaction showed its hand in many ways. Commercial theatre producers envied and feared a state theatre—they preferred to continue the hit-or-miss system of producing escapes plays for the well-to-do. Bureaucrats in Washington feared the weakening of the bonds with which they encompass all federal agencies; the independence of the Federal Theatre was establishing a bad precedent for them. Military men, posted in high WPA offices by the President, resented the national control of the Federal Theatre, sought to make it conform, as in Los Angeles, to military manners. Big city politicians like Mayor Kelly of Chicago resented criticism by stage production, of housing conditions; they sought to censor federal productions or to kill them. Politicians, fearing a free Negro vote, worried over the equality of opportunity offered the Negro economically and culturally on the Federal Theatre. Reactionaries of every kind trembled at the success of "One-Third of a Nation,"

THRILLING DOCUMENTARY FILM



A scene from the sensational film, "Mannerheim Line," now showing at the Miami Playhouse, Sixth Ave. near 47th St. This "shot" shows Soviet infantrymen in action.

and sought to organize dissension within and attack from without.

But the real enemies of the Federal Theatre were the sworn enemies of democracy. The Federal Theatre, limited as it was by law to a small percentage of non-religious workers, was an acknowledgement of the existence of an insoluble problem—unemployment. It proved that cultural workers, uniting in conditions which equalize their opportunities, would act democratically, think democratically, create and work democratically. This was too much for the reactionaries.

There was too much for the poll taxers of the south, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of the Pacific Coast, the Kellys and Nashes of Chicago, the Forde, Girdlers, duPonts. The murder plot was conceived. It began with cuts, ordered immediately after the 1939 National Victory of the President. It continued unabated, disorganizing the theatre projects, weakening the workers' morale. It was aided and abetted by the indifference or hostility of the so-called liberals in the New Deal. It was tolerated by the President himself, who did nothing to arrest the conspiracy. It is to Miss Flanagan's eternal credit that she has exposed this plot in full.

Now at last the Col. Connellys and Somervells, the military martlets, are seen in perspective. Now you know why Paul Edwards, professional office-holder, was foisted on the New York project—to help kill it from within, as the workers then charged. You see once and for all the meaning of the shifting of personnel in the national administration, the removal of Hopkins, the disappearance of Jacob Baker, the coming of Col. Harrington, the removal of Mrs. Woodard as national director of the Women's and Professional Projects, and the coming of Mrs. Kerr.

"To hell with the theatre!" "To hell with theatre workers!" "They're dangerous!" "They're Reds!" The white flag was up in Washington. The nasty little men who could not face their own convictions in their morning mirror now sat down and ate their words. They began to cavil before the Red-baiters. They began to say like all good little social-democratic "liberals," for the victory of reaction.

Who Fought the Good Battle?

Who fought the good battle? The workers. Miss Flanagan stood with them and stands again in this book. But another force stood beside them, a greater force than any single individual. That was the purest and most steered force of democracy in America—the Communist Party. Yes, there were Communists on the theatre project. It was they who sat up nights planning new productions, seeking finer expressions of the people's will for a people's theatre. It was the Communists who fought for stable working conditions against cuts. They led many of these struggles; they joined with

non-Communist co-workers in the mass movements against the fascists and their cohorts. They lent their organizing ability to cultural work and kept political activity in the background as they were required to do. But they recognized the power for democracy which the federal theatre was—and they tried to build it to perpetuate it, to develop it into a true national theatre, in which a worker's condition of joblessness would not be the final, the means test of employability.

Miss Flanagan in "Arena" reveals a genuinely progressive position. She saw no reason by law or otherwise for discrimination. She accepted her associates on the basis of their ability and need. She fought ably for them. Her book reaches an engrossing climax in her narrative of the brutal Dies and Woodrum investigations, the stark ruthlessness of these sinister agents of death. These cops, these Burtons, Burlinghams and their poll tax masters, Woodrum and Dies, hiding like cowards behind the screen of "Congressional immunity," Miss Flanagan met them fearlessly, did what she could to mobilize sentiment against them and for the continuation of the project.

She thought she had succeeded in that last agonizing week of June in 1939. The Senatorial Committee met with project witnesses and was convinced that the project should continue. But it did not. In conference committee between Senate and House, it was murdered.

Why? Why was the death of the Federal Theatre the sine qua non of passage of the 1939-40 relief act?

Mr. Roosevelt willed it so. Mr. Roosevelt could have saved the Federal Theatre with one fluent sentence in his persuasive resonant voice. He, too, wanted it killed.

Roosevelt's Crocodile Tears

Few believed that then. Few—and certainly at that time Miss Flanagan—expressing regret at the death of the Federal Theatre. It was a pioneering job, he said, pointing toward a hopeful future. It is toward that future that Miss Flanagan points in "Arena." But, in perspective, it is plain that the end of the theatre project was, like many other happenings of early 1939, the preparation for the present period of intense reaction, the drive against

all progressives, and all civil liberties, the drive for war. A democratic people's theatre is too dangerous for the monopolies, for the fascists. Its liquidation was therefore on the order of the day. It was consummated with horrible speed. The knife cut clean and deep into the lives of thousands of workers. And for millions of poor theatre-goers, only the canned and dull entertainment of the movies was left.

Miss Flanagan gives a remarkably objective picture of the situation, considering the fact that she was one of the leading actors in the drama. She makes one error of fact, however. Early in the book she remarks that in the Soviet Union the leaders of the state theatre directors what to do. This is, of course, untrue. The millions of workers of the Soviet Theatre—the dictators of the Soviet Theatre—and not any state leader or leaders. What Miss Flanagan could, with truth, say is that no anti-socialist plays are produced in the Soviet Union. But it is true because socialism, which the Soviet workers enjoy, guarantees a genuinely national theatre, a free theatre which may experiment advantageously, which may reflect vigorously the entertainment needs of the great mass audience, the people. And the people of the Soviet Union want no anti-socialist play, demand no Soviet plays, because they love socialism, hate that very capitalism which dealt a death blow to America's greatest national experiment in culture—the Federal Theatre.

## News, Views, Gossip From Filmland Capital

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—Now, you take the motion picture business. Why, if an enterprising young man has ambition there's no telling what he can do. He might even get ahead if he has 10 million dollars.

Of course, one might not think so at first blush, in light of the fact headlined by Hollywood Reporter: "Survey of Ticket Sales Over 11 Months Show Business Off 2.16 per cent From Last Year."

That was the result of a survey made by the major theatre chains. The small fry exhibitors could probably tell a worse story than that since they haven't the means of pushing a "turkey" the public doesn't want.

Land of Opportunity

An enterprising young man probably shouldn't fool around a business which saw a 2.16 per cent drop in ticket sales. He should stick to good, steady stuff like munitions. Despite the loss in customers, Loew's Incorporated (producers, distributors and, quite often, the sole audience) picked up \$4.75 per share of stock in the fiscal year ending August 31. Not bad. But for the first quarter of the new fiscal year ending November 30, Wall Street's ear-to-the-ground heard that Loew's business is up 50 per cent or better.

Or Warner Brothers. What young business man wouldn't be a friend and devout disciple of FDR's if his company chalked up earnings of \$2,747,472 after paying all Federal income taxes and other charges? Yes sir, a profit of a million more than the year before. And the gross income was two million less than the year before. That could be why Warners go forth to preach the gospel of national "defense."

On the Other Hand

Hollywood Reporter says Warner Brothers made the profit grade by virtue of "coordination." That's Hollywood lingo for cutting earning power.

October wage earnings in all fields in this industry were down some \$41,230 or seven per cent less than in September. Yes, and wage earnings in the industry have been decreasing steadily in other months and will decrease more.

Perhaps that is one of the reasons why The Wall Street Journal and Handbook of National "Defense" advises all the bulls and bears to disport themselves in the greener pastures of the film industry. Particularly Warner Brothers.

Warners, along with the others, are due to give each and every wage earner in the industry a stronger sock in the purse. "Economy" is the theme song. Every producer knows the words, tune and harmony. Nothing off key there.

Figures might make dull reading, but they speak louder than words as Columbia Pictures can tell you. After paying off all and sundry who owned a piece of the company, the string pullers of Columbia chalked up \$153,878 profit for the quarter ending in September this year. In the same quarter last year, the boys "lost" \$104,751.

Twentieth Century - Fox last month flourished its loveliest trumpets and blew a dividend fanfare of 37½ cents per share of common stock. No sour notes in that one, either.

Pathe Film Corporation which "owns" some of duPont film manufacturing Company, took profits of \$215,188 for the nine months ending September 30.

Pathe owns duPont. The trouble with these small companies is you can never tell when they're going to muscle in on an old established firm. But that's a risk you have to take. If you've got 10 million dollars.

As for Paramount. They're practical. They got Y. Frank Freeman who's got quite a name around and he's been running the company and, by the way, the producers' association. In the first nine months of the year, Freeman's outfit took five million profit. It might hit \$6,000,000 by the first of the year.

It Comes From Here

Extra earnings will probably fall from 1939's average of \$317.28. Figuring roughly, average extra earnings for the first 11 months of 1940 were around \$300. The outlook for the unskilled workers of the acting profession isn't exactly what one would call bright. Earnings now are around \$700,000 less than they were in 1939.

The black-link slingers in the front office decided also that if democracy was to be defended (in light of the loss of foreign markets) they'd have to do something about directors. About the directors of epic and features, they couldn't do much. But about the directors of the B's. Well . . .

Directors of the B's are no longer on salaries but are on "flat deals." Some used to make \$1,300 for one picture. Now they're being offered \$500 to \$700 on, as Hollywood Reporter has it, a "take-it-or-leave-it basis." Other companies ditto. The directors of the lesser opt are up that creek.

J. Cheever Cowdin whose name sounds like the soup course in Ciro's, was much hotter than said soup course when he announced

that Universal Picture's net earnings will reach \$2,400,000 for 1940. J. Cheever Cowdin also sounds like the heavy in a Mike Quin serial. Especially when he sits in his New York office by courtesy of Standard Capital Company (which he also heads) and issues lengthy manifestos on how he's pulled Universal out of the red.

Yeah, this is a business for an enterprising young man. The enterprising young man, however, will have to starve if he's looking for a job. There's little future in the working end of the business. But an enterprising, ambitious young man . . . well, an enterprising, ambitious young man can get ahead. If he's got 10 million dollars.

## 'Meet the People' Opens in New York Christmas Night

The Hollywood Theatre Alliance's production of "Meet the People," the topical musical revue, will open this Wednesday evening, December 23rd, at the Manhattan Theatre, formerly the Chicago engagement where it played twelve weeks to capacity houses, the longest run of any musical in Chicago since the Ziegfeld Follies of 1936. Previously "Meet the People" played equally successful engagements in San Francisco and in Los Angeles.

This new intimate revue is the product of the joint efforts of the revue committee of the Hollywood Theatre Alliance, consisting of Danny Dare, Jay Corney, Henry Myers, Edward Eliscu and Mortimer Offner. The revue was staged by Danny Dare and Mortimer Offner, with songs and sketches contributed by thirteen writers and composers, including Henry Myers, Jay Corney, Mill Gross, Henry Blankfort, Mortimer Offner, Edward Eliscu, Ray Golden, Bert Lawrence, and others. Songs by Frederick Stover, costumes by Gerda Vanderwey and Kate Lawton. The company is composed of fourteen girls and fourteen boys, all of whom triple in sketches, songs and chorus routines. Jack Gifford, whose impersonations and pantomime are familiar to New York audiences, is a member of the cast, as are Jack Williams, dancer; Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, mimic; Doodles Weaver and Nanette Fabray.

An \$30 curtain has been announced for the premiere of "Meet the People," Wednesday night. The first matinee will be given on Friday, Dec. 27th, and thereafter matinees will be held on Wednesday and Saturday. Evening performances will be given every night including Sunday night. There will be no performance on Monday nights.

Evening prices are scaled from \$10 to \$3.50 and matinees from \$10 to \$2.50. New Year's Eve prices are \$1.10 to \$4.40.

## Book Notes

The Vanguard Press announces that it has just made arrangements to publish in this country a juvenile, "Cue for Treason" by Geoffrey Trease, dealing with Shakespeare and the machinations of the Spanish "fifth column" in Elizabethan England.

## MOTION PICTURES

NOW PLAYING! New York and Chicago

You've read the headlines—NOW see the FACTS! MANNERHEIM LINE (Spoken in English) A Camera Record of the Soviet-Finnish Campaign actually taken on the field of battle. MIAMI RAYHOUSE Continuous (See Ad No. 472) from RIAS

Chicago Studio Theatre 66 East Van Buren

JEFFERSON Today & Tomorrow! Ralph Bellamy - Margaret Lindsay in "MEET THE WILDCAT" Also - Andy Devine in "LEATHER PUSHERS"

THE STAGE

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN NATIONAL THEATRE, 41st St. at E. 7th St. 6-6250



# On The Score Board

An Impressive Looking New Magazine

By LESTER RODNEY

A rather curious new magazine has just been started. It's a quarter-yearly book called "Your Sport," selling for 25 cents, including such eminent sports authorities as John R. Tunis, and its letter of introduction and invitation to comment says that it is aimed at "everyone who likes to get into the game, whatever it is, whether he is 16 or 60, whether he plays handball on the public park courts or golf at the Westchester-Biltmore."

It says, "This magazine is based on the notion that sport has gone completely democratic in the past twenty years." It winds up its introductory letter with "And if you see fit to comment upon the magazine in your own paper we shall be very pleased."

We see fit to comment on "Your Sport" but don't expect the editors to be too pleased with the clipping we will send them.

In commenting on a magazine that sees opportunity for playing sports as "completely democratic" in a land where the argument is not whether there are 45,000,000 shrunken bellies but whether an estimation of 52,000,000 isn't exaggerating by seven million, it becomes necessary to go pretty thoroughly into the whole structure of playing sports in the United States. That may take a little space and more than one column.

We termed this a curious magazine. It is that. It recognizes and dwells on the American "itch" we all have to get into games and proceeds to prattle away about how to play the various games, where to get the equipment, etc., without taking the slightest cognizance of the simple fact that most Americans today do not have the economic status necessary for the enjoyment of playing.

Inevitably such a magazine will find itself paying less and less attention to the "everyone who likes to get into the game" and more and more attention to those "at the Westchester-Biltmore." How best to spend a couple of hundred bucks for skis, outfit and a glorious week-end in New Hampshire... what floor in Abercrombie Fitch to ask the elevator man for when you want that new \$50 fishing tackle, and how to put it with least fuss on the back of a 1941 convertible coupe. Its perspective isn't that now as it starts bravely talking of our great democracy of playing sports. But it must become that—another gilded piece of gloss for the few, and dropped pretensions of being a guide for the many who must take their playing sports from the bleachers, the newsreels or not at all. It will find nothing to say to that many, unless it wants to begin a fight to reverse the current merciless movement to cut recreational facilities, along with all other non-war commodities for the people, to "the bone" that our administration has made its goal. Such a campaign by "Our Sports" magazine is hardly in prospect if one judges from the cheerful blindness with which it talks of sports opportunity for all in its first issue.

The thought that must inevitably strike one about the launching of such a magazine at this particular time is, "Didn't anyone tell them about the drive to war, about conscription, and the facts of life in December, 1941?"

"Our Sports" magazine has heard of these things all right. Which is a very interesting point we'll take up tomorrow.

TONIGHT - 8:30 P.M.  
"Our Good Neighbor the U.S.S.R."  
HENRY HART  
THOMAS L. HARRIS  
VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON  
HOTEL DIPLOMAT  
108 West 43rd Street  
Adm. 35c  
AUSPICES:  
American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union

The Chicago Workers School  
Announces  
The Opening of Its Winter Semester  
Beginning January 4, 1941  
Wide variety of courses offered:  
Economics, Culture, History, Marxism, Leninism, etc.  
A REDUCED FEE FOR ALL REGISTERED BEFORE  
January 1st  
331 S. WELLS ST.  
Phone: Harrison 3236  
Night Entrance: 168 W. Jackson

4th ANNUAL  
**XMAS EVE DANCE**  
FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE  
VETERANS OF THE LINCOLN BRIGADE  
DEC. 24th  
MANHATTAN CENTER 34th ST.-8AVE.  
FRANKIE NEWTON'S ORCH.  
ADM. 50 CENTS  
AT DOOR 75¢  
AT VETS OFFICE 46 W 4th ST  
AND AT ALL BOOK SHOPS

**LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING**  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN  
MONDAY - JANUARY 13, 1941  
7:30 P.M.  
TICKETS: 33c, 44c, 55c, 66c, 83c and \$1.10  
ON SALE BEGINNING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20th  
at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. - Workers Cooperative Colony,  
3700 Bronx Park East and N. Y. State Office Communist Party  
35 E. 12th St.

# DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1940

COURT FANS  
Will Discover the  
Most Interesting and  
Knowing Coverage in  
The Daily Worker.

## Bowl Teams: Tennessee—How It Gets That Way

Mighty Vols Get Lots of Talent, Are Grounded in  
About Two Dozen Plays and Solid Staff

(This is the fourth of a series on the New Year's Day bowl teams.)  
Year in and year out, Tennessee turns out some of the best football teams in the country—and the one which plays Boston College in the Sugar Bowl is no exception.

Coach Bob Neyland calls it the "best team I ever had"—and that is high praise indeed from the man whose 12 Tennessee teams have won 119 games, lost only 13 and tied eight.

This will be Tennessee's third straight trip to a bowl. The last time out, the Vols lost to Southern California in the Rose Bowl and the year before topped Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl. Thirteen men on the squad will set a mark hard to equal after the New Orleans game—that of having played in three straight bowl games.

**STUNNING RECORD**  
Tennessee will carry into the Sugar Bowl one of the most remarkable records in football. The Vols were unbeaten during the last three seasons and in 1939 they also were not scored upon. Going back to the tail-end of the 1937 season, Tennessee has won 34 straight regular games. Their only loss during that string was to U.S.C. in a post-season game.

Tennessee critics say that the Vols play a cream-puff schedule and that's why they're undefeated so often. This year, for example, their victims included Mercer, Chattanooga, Southwestern and Virginia. But each year the Vols do everything asked of them and, even though they have some soft touches, they also like some good teams—Duke, Alabama, Louisiana, Vanderbilt and Kentucky this year.

Tennessee rolls to victory on the old Army game that Neyland learned at West Point. The offense operates from the single wingback and very rarely includes trick or dangerous plays. Tennessee plays careful, close football, waiting for the breaks and then striking like lightning.

**PRECISION, FEW PLAYS**  
Most plays are designed for touchdowns or long gains. Neyland stresses fundamentals, precision, and timing more than trickery. The line usually sets up the breaks by smearing or blocking punts, causing fumbles by hard tackles or blocking and by rushing the opposition on every play until it makes a mistake.

All Tennessee teams—this one included—stress savage blocking and tackling. Neyland claims that the Vols have fewer plays than any major team, no more than two dozen. These plays are rehearsed and rehearsed until they go off with split second accuracy. Neyland figures no play is good until it has been gone over at least 500 times. Seniors estimate they will have gone through their basic plays about 2,500 times by the time they play Boston College.

Tennessee runs all its pass plays

**WHAT'S ON**  
EATER: What's On unless for the Daily Worker are 50c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 8 P.M. Friday.

**Tonight**  
VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, noted Arctic explorer, speaks on "Our Good Neighbor the U.S.S.R." 8:30 P.M. Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St. Admission 50c. Auspices: American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union.

**Tomorrow**  
ALL CIVIL LIBERTY loving friends invited to celebrate Christmas Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 24, at No. 100 Nassau Club. Special entertainment and dance. Tickets 40c. JLD. Proceeds Oklahoma Defense.

**SEVENTH ANNUAL DANCE and Show**  
Must Diamond, master of ceremonies. Archie Black's Band. Irving Plaza. 8:00 P.M. Tuesday, Dec. 24. Auspices: Grocery, Dairy, Fruit Clerks Lodge 714, IWO.

A DOUBLE FEATURE  
**AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE**  
Presents its  
**First Annual Xmas Ball**  
★ "PEACE ON EARTH" ★  
A Christmas Revue—with AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE COMPANY  
★ "A NIGHT IN TRINIDAD" ★  
with the  
**TRINIDAD CALYPSO TROUBADOURS**  
featuring  
"THE DUKE OF IRON" "THE CALYPSO KID"  
"KING HOUDINI" (Bill Matson) and Dancers  
**TOMORROW CHRISTMAS EVE.**  
FRATERNAL CLUBHOUSE, 110 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.  
Subscription: 25c Advance—50c; At the door—80c

## "EASTERN" 11s UNDERDOGS

All But Harmon-Led All Stars Will Be Short Enders

The largest crowds in history—a total of 23,507 spectators—will watch the six New Year's Day bowl games and the odds today were that the so-called eastern teams will be short-enders in all but one game.

The Eastern All-Stars, with such backfield stars as Tommy Harmon, Francis Reagan, Dave Allerdice and Forrest Evans, will be the only solid "eastern favorites." The odds on the east squad today were 2½ to one.

In the Rose Bowl, Stanford is 1 to 1 to beat Nebraska but the odds are falling daily.

Tennessee is a heavy favorite over unbeaten Boston College. If you want to bet Tennessee, you must lay 5 to 2 odds; if you want Boston, you can get 9 to 5. The bookies also offer points for even money bets.

The Texas Aggies are thin favorites over Fordham—about 8 to 5 for regular bets and at even money you give or take Fordham and six points.

The Mississippi State—Georgetown affair is rated a toss-up but in Miami the States are six to five favorites, purely because they're a southern team.

## Beaudreau Called "Rookie of Year"

Lou Beaudreau, 23-year-old shortstop of the Cleveland Indians infield, was selected yesterday by the Chicago Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association as the most valuable rookie in the major leagues during 1940.

Sid Hudson, Washington's great right-hander who won 17 and lost 18 after a discouraging debut, landed the two first place votes Beaudreau missed and finished second in the voting.

Following in order were shortstop Peewee Reese of Brooklyn, pitcher Vern Olsen of the Chicago Cubs, third baseman Bob Kennedy of the White Sox, outfielder Bill Nicholson, Cubs slugger, second baseman Ray Mack of Cleveland, second baseman Frank Gustine of Pittsburgh, outfielder Walter Judnich of the St. Louis Browns and Dom DiMaggio, Boston Red Sox outfielder.

The season, Beaudreau figured in 118 double-plays, 27 more than any other American League shortstop. He accepted more chances than any, committed fewer errors than any regular and topped his league fielding his position.

Figured only as a whiz of a fielder, Beaudreau came through heavily at bat and led his entire team in runs, batted in with 101. He hit .295, including nine home runs and 10 triples. He was 10th in the league in runs driven in.

Beaudreau was so hot in baseball at the University of Illinois the Indians had their eye on him before he was a member of the Illinois varsity and their pursuit eventually led to Beaudreau's ineptitude before he had completed his college career. He was considered one of the finest basketball players ever to hit the Big Ten.

He went to Buffalo and switched from third base, his college spot, to shortstop. The Indians had a great third base prospect at that time in Ken Keltner and wanted Beaudreau at short. Teaming with Mack, he knocked the International League dizzy and they soon were ready for the majors as a unit.

## NYU '5' Finally Gets Itself Untracked; St. Johns Is Impressive



This cut of Ben Auerbach was not the one we were looking for in connection with NYU's victory Saturday night. Ben, if anything, was the weak link of the Violet as the adorning story tells. But over the course of the year the cuts of Ralph Kaplowitz and Ed Stevens have gotten themselves temporarily lost—and Benny boy is still plenty of ball player...

## COURT NOTES

CCNY, Brooklyn Upset;  
Some Scores for LIU  
to Worry About

A pair of stunning upsets Saturday night saw CCNY go down before visiting Niagara 31-28 and Brooklyn College succumb to John Marshall 42-20. The first is the more surprising, as the Kingsmen had to operate without the services of Captain and high scorer Mariaschin, who hurt his arm in the NYU game.

Niagara had been soundly trounced by Manhattan on Friday night and its victory over CCNY throws the air of complete bewilderment over the collapse of what Nat Holman had expected to be one of his best teams. Goldstein and Phillips scored seven apiece but nobody else could do much with the ball despite some flashy moments of superb ball handling.

Brooklyn's game went into overtime. With a tightly knit first team and few substitutes, Art Musican's lack of the lack of Mariaschin keenly felt the scoring with 11 and Hirsch tallied ten.

George Washington, which lost only to the touring and still unbeaten Oklahoma Aggies, hung one on Duke 48-36. Michigan State gave Clair Bee and LIU some more to worry about with a ten point victory over Ohio State 46-36...

With Rice, Michigan State, De Paul and Duquesne on the list, LIU has the toughest schedule of the locals hands down... Pittsburgh, after beating two Big Ten teams on successive nights, succumbed to inevitable weariness in Northwestern's big gym, losing 48-28... Minnesota warmed up for its NYU game in the Garden next week with a 43-36 victory over Nebraska and Michigan bounced back surprisingly from its licking by Notre Dame to trim Butler 32-25.

The surprised crumbling of the Syracuse team in this half may have made the Violet look better than it is—there are those who say it can't be quite the same without Lewis—but then it's always hard to compute just how much a good team contributes to its opponents' crumbling. Barring a relapse, the kind of ball NYU played in that second half is the kind of ball that will win it almost all its ball games. We'll see what we see against Minnesota's solid and not easy to panic boys next Saturday night.

**CONTRAST IN STYLES**  
St. John's see-saw battle with a good young Oklahoma team had the place in an uproar. The Redmen veterans had to really pour it on to just stay ahead of the tall and springy boys with the pitter-patter way of running that's so much faster than it looks. Here was a game that was almost a classic exposition of the remaining differences between the Eastern and Western brands of ball. (The

## Violet Comes to Life in 2nd Half to Trim Syracuse and Sound Warning—Garfinkle and Baer the Works for Redmen

By Lester Rodney

Anybody who wanted to know why college basketball is drawing 16,000 to The Garden while ice-hockey is playing before houses of 4,000 had but to see the games Saturday night as St. Johns and NYU struck a blow for our side in licking invading Oklahoma and Syracuse respectively.

The 46-41 victory of the Brooklyn Redmen over the Southwesterners was the more exciting of the two. But the second half of the NYU-Syracuse game the more significant part of the evening's entertainment. In this session the veteran Violet aggregation, boasting the finest array of individual players in the town, figuratively yawned, shook itself and broke into its full spectacular stride for the first time in coming from behind a 26-22 halftime deficit to trim the good big Upsetters 49-42.

**THEY'RE OFF!**  
It apparently took both the close call at the hands of Brooklyn and the sensation of trailing Syracuse in its first Garden test to shake the senioritis out of this team and set it back in the magnificent and knowingly superior groove of last year's "Wonder Five," from which only one member was lost. Even as Syracuse, with one of the finest teams it has ever brought down here, left the floor with that four point lead there was the feeling that NYU, with its jerky spasms of brilliance and lapses into mediocrity, just had a choked up carburetor and would roll past its opponent on high when it got to hitting.

And in that second half it got to hitting. Once again Garden fans saw the brilliant, spontaneous opportunity that was the mark of last year's team... in quick, demoralizing succession Ralph Kaplowitz feeling clear and pitching as a clean one-hander, Red Stevens curling one in at full speed from right underneath and going head over heels from an enemy push to add a third point from the foul line... Benny Auerbach dropping the ball right to a sleeper underneath the Syracuse basket on an out of bounds play that never gave the enemy a chance to look around... Mort Lazar dropping the long ones that the departed Bobby Lewis took care of last year... and the whole bunch driving in after everything they threw up there, keeping possession of an amazing percentage of the times for a team with none of those big foot 4-lads... with Irv Davis, the biggest, doing his nice rebound tapping... an intuitive sleeper play, with one man hanging down at the basket as Syracuse started getting panicky on the attack... the Syracuse miss, the court long NYU pass and easy layup... and in that second half the tight, you're my man, hands up and watch the ball type of man to man defense that good NYU teams play.

**LAZAR FITS IN**  
As for missing Lewis—the one cog that didn't click full speed even during the second half pyrotechnics was not Lazar, the fine one regular, but Ben Auerbach, though the spare haired one wasn't exactly a liability. He's trying too much summer resort individual feinting and film-flamming and not getting away with it. But Ben's a great ball player and there's no reason why he shouldn't untrack with the rest of the outfit.

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**With High Schools:**  
The way De Witt Clinton waltzed over a good George Washington team confirms the early estimations of their Bronx supremacy, though unbeaten Monroe will continue to say nay till they clash. And Benjamin Franklin is still marching on in Manhattan, favored to repeat for the city title.

SCORES			
ST. JOHN'S	G F	OKLAHOMA	G F
Tough, H.	20 40	Corbin, H.	6 12
Basar	4 11	Roberts, H.	1 0
Garfinkle	6 8	Charles	2 4
Barnett, C.	8 11	Ford, C.	5 11
O'Brien, H.	3 1	Johnson	0 0
J. White, H.	0 0	Wheat, H.	0 0
Levana	0 0	Palms, H.	0 12
Totals	20 40	Totals	19 34

NYU	G F	SYRACUSE	G F
Stevens, H.	5 11	Pace, H.	3 8
Lazar, H.	3 1	Krus, H.	8 18
Davidoff	6 8	Twilford	2 3
Davis, C.	3 4	Moffitt, C.	2 0
Schuman	1 0	Bergers	0 0
Kaplowitz, H.	2 4	Wheat, H.	4 10
Auerbach, H.	3 1	Kouray, H.	1 1
Totals	20 49	Totals	18 48